

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

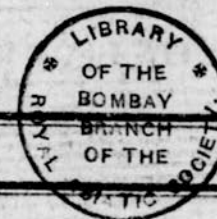
The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

VOL XV NO 174-

BOMBAY MONDAY JULY 25 1927



ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON CALLING AT
MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
30 July	KANPURA	MACEDONIA	16,545
3 Aug.	RAZMAK		11,120
13 "	KANPURA		11,120
20 "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	11,434
27 "	CHINA	RAWALPINDI	7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA		16,619
10 "	MANTUA	MALOJA	10,902
17 "	RAZMAK		20,826
24 "	RAJPUTANA		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK		16,602
8 "	KANPURA		16,585
15 "	NALDERA		16,088
22 "	KANPURA		11,430
29 "	RAZMAK		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 "	SARKUNDA		16,302
19 "	RANCHI		16,550
26 "	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK		10,602
10 "	KANPURA	MOOLTAN	20,826
17 "	RAJPUTANA		16,575
24 "	KANPURA	MANTUA	10,902
31 "	KANPURA		11,518
7 Jan.	RAZMAK	MALOJA	20,826
14 "	KANPURA		16,602
21 "	RAWALPINDI	MOREA	10,953
28 "	RANCHI		16,550
4 Feb.	RAZMAK	NALDERA	16,088
11 "	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 "	RAZMAK	MALOJA	20,826
25 "	RAJPUTANA		16,575
3 Mar.	RAZMAK	SARKUNDA	16,302
10 "	KANPURA		11,518
17 "	RAZMAK		10,602
24 "	CHINA		7,957
31 "	KANPURA		16,602
7 April	RANCHI		20,826
14 "	RAZMAK		16,650
21 "	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 "	MALOJA		20,826

@To Marseilles only.
Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
1st Saloon only.
Extra sailing at reduced rates.
SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.
First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. KANPURA on the 4th June, 1927, and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application.
The fares will be as follows—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
27th July	MERKARA	8,293
1st Aug.	DOMA	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANORA	7,888
17th "	DOMA	8,427
1st Dec.	MANELA	8,303

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
27th July	KIDDERPORE	8,293
30th Aug.	CHITRAL	8,441
27th Sept.	DELTA	16,619
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN	11,434
10th Nov.	MALOJA	10,902

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
27th July	BARJORA	8,293
26th July	VASNA	8,441
2nd Aug.	KAROA	8,303

There will be sailings for Karachi at Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed on the P. & O. sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers on the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers at Bureh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru	6785	22 July	23 Aug.
*Tamba Maru	5845	31 "	12 "
Rangoon Maru	5059	20 Aug.	3 Sept.
Seiyo Maru	6550	4 Sept.	17 "
Muroran Maru	5374	18 "	1 Oct.
Sadu Maru	5898	30 "	12 "

* Passenger Steamer.
NIIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Osaka Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23733, Teig. "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly Services Between
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

Amrutanjan
FOR
Speedy Recovery
FROM
Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : MADRAS.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD
THE "SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS.
Prepared after 43 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.
Price: Rs. 12-0 Net.
For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.
Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to:
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS
"JUNGLES" STREET BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26 23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26 30,80,229
HEAD OFFICE: 17, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:
Abohar, Hyderabad, Montgomery, Allahabad, (Sind), Montgomery, Amritsar, Jullundur, Okara (Dist.), Amballa City, Jaranwalla, Peshawar Cant., Amballa Cant., Jammu, Peshawar City, Bombay, Jhelum City, Patiala, Calcutta, Jhang, Quetta, Dacca, (Maghiana), Rawalpindi, Delhi, Karachi, Sangla Hill, Peshawar, Lahore City, Sialkot City, Gujranwala, Lyallpur, Simla, Gojra, Ludhiana, Srinagar, Hahzabad, Meerut City, Hoshiarpur, Multan City.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAUGHTS AND CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, D.D.'S, BILLS, etc. on stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:

SHIV DATTA,
Manager,
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 30,00,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujarati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.
FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS:
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
430-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Te. No. 22967.

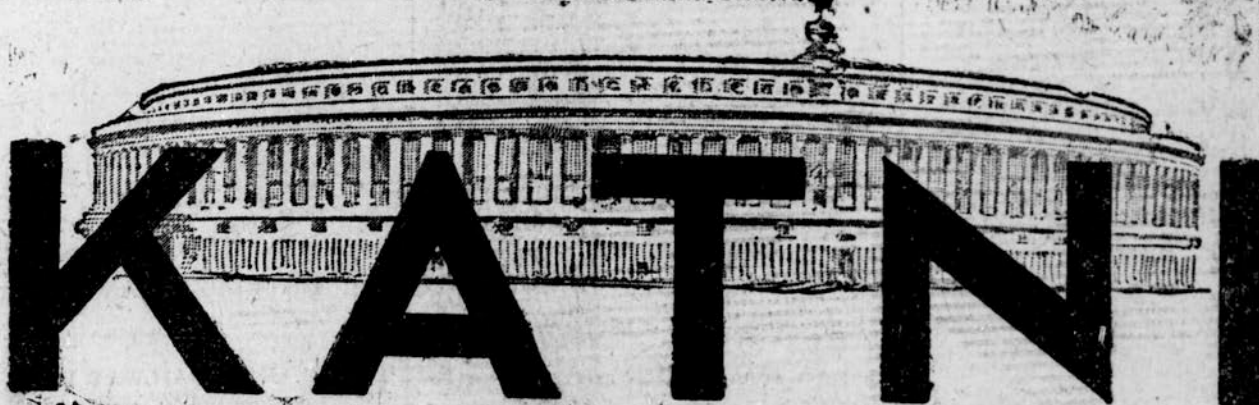
Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH
THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

For Particulars Apply to:—

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL AGENTS,
51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,
Tel. No. 25347. Fort, BOMBAY.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI



"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?



From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in 1914, the name of "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE:—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY:—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI CEMENT has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the new Grammar of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme, etc., etc.

SERVICE:—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED.
And last but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 20413 for quotation.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD.
Agents: C. MACDONALD & CO. Laxmi Bldg Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.
Valuation Year. Surplus disclosed.
First .. 1917 Rs. 11,132
Second .. 1920 Rs. 27,737
Third .. 1923 Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
430-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Te. No. 22967.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22)—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennial and a brilliant forecast for the future

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has a late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.
For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Bombay Branch

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:-

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Courses. Railfare PAID Prospectus on 2 annas stamp.—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi. R349

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs. 50/- pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD. R331

WANTED for a private school in Ahmedabad—1. A SPECIALIST TEACHER for HISTORY and GEOGRAPHY. Graduate of Indian or Foreign University with 1st or 2nd class Honours essential. Only those with wide experience in teaching need apply. 2. A TEACHER of INDIAN MUSIC, must have knowledge of voice training as well as instrumental music and be able to impart to his pupils the full cultural influence inherent in the subject. Preference given to a first class TEACHER rather than a performer. Both full time posts. Free quarters provided. Men or women of any nationality eligible. Terms, references and copies of testimonials to be sent at once to Mrs. AMBALAL SARABHAI Maldon House, Marine Lines, Fort Bombay. R360

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs. 195
Corona Three fine	Rs. 95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs. 150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs. 110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs. 75
Gujarati Remington 9	Rs. 125
Century Portable	Rs. 85

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Oliviers 9, 10 & 11 at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Fetti's Institute Fort. Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.

"Bombay Chronicle,"

Old Custom House Road, Bombay

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—One small independent BUNGALOW and GARAGE for private Motor Cars and Taxis. For particulars apply to MEHTAJI, China Bagh, Girgaum Back Road. 29035

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5/10 for 9 lbs. of fruit. A. H. LEE, Bundro Orchards, P. & T. O. Bandro, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE. R277

FOR SALE.

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.

Just the thing for the hot weather. Made of tough Kakomi Drills and Twills and will stand up to any amount of hard wear.

Shirts from Rs. 2/14/- each or 3 for Rs. 8/8/-

Shorts from Rs. 3/6/- each or 3 for Rs. 10/-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TWILLS.

Kakomi Twills are in great demand throughout India and have yet to be equalled for quality, appearance and wear. Ideal for Shirts, Pyjamas &c.

From Rs. 8/6 to Rs. 9/9 per yard. Also Khaki Twill from Rs. 1/103 to Rs. 1/116 per yard Samples on request.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

HOUSEHOLD SWABS.

These Swabs will be found just the thing for every cleaning purpose. They wash well and are strong and durable. One dozen for Rs. 2/3/-

Five dozen for Rs. 10/-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

DUSTERS 26 "x 22".

Stout and strong, Red or Blue bordered Doosoti Dusters, wonderful value. One dozen delivered to your address for Rs. 3/4/-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TURKISH TOWELS.

After years of rough treatment Kakomi Turkish Towels still retain that soft downy texture and even the Dhobi cannot wear them out. Have you tried them? Prices from Rs. 14/8/- to Rs. 40/- per doz.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

PYJAMAS.

You will find Kakomi Longcloth and Twill Pyjamas really excellent, they wash and wear well.

Prices Rs. 4/12/- per suit, Rs. 14/- for 3 suits.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

COTTON MATERIALS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

Kakomi Twills, Drills, Longcloth, Calicoes, Doosoti, Hollands, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Towels, Casement Cloth, Dusters, Tennis Screens, Durries etc. The finest in India. Write for free illustrated Catalogue.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

CASEMENT CLOTH.

How artistic! What a delightful colour Scheme!! Every one admires the additional decorative effect of Kakomi Casement Cloths and Doosotis. There are 38 artistic shades to choose from. Write today for samples.

Prices from Rs. 1/93 to Rs. 1/13/- per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

TABLE CLOTHS.

A snowy white table cloth! how inviting it looks. It is Kakomi of course, washed dozens of times but still looks new.

Prices from Rs. 1/3/- to Rs. 1/96 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

BED SHEETS.

DHOBIES soon ruin ordinary Bed Sheets, but Kakomi Bed Sheets are not at all ordinary. See how they wash and wear—there is nothing to equal them!

Prices from Rs. 1/2/6 to Rs. 1/4/6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

PROFESSION.

FOR ALL PROBLEMS regarding Fortune, consult the original Fortune Teller, Prof. N. PURSHOTAM, Empire Bldg. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public

Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:-

Per Column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisements are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisement in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

IMPERIAL INDIAN MAIL.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY RAKE of the Imperial Indian Mail service will be temporarily withdrawn for annual overhaul after its arrival at Bombay on July 23rd, 1927. Similarly the East Indian Railway rake will be withdrawn after its arrival at Calcutta on July 26th, 1927.

2. On the withdrawal of, and until the reintroduction of the Imperial Indian Mail rakes, a combined postal and passenger express will be introduced between Bombay and Howrah. Accommodation will be reserved on this combined express for passengers arriving at Bombay by P. & O. mail steamers for Calcutta and stations en route, via Naini, East Indian Railway. The train will run to the same timings as the Imperial Indian Mail, a sleeping car and dining car being attached. Ordinary mail fares, however, will be charged.

3. The P. & O. Steam Navigation Co. will advise the G. I. P. Railway by cable from Aden of the number of berths required on the train, and in the event of any accommodation remaining surplus after the arrival of the steamer at Aden, passengers from Bombay will be accommodated in strict priority of application to the Assistant Transportation Superintendent at Victoria Terminus.

4. As accommodation will be limited, intending travellers are strongly recommended to state, when making application, if, in the event of accommodation on the combined express not being available, they desire that their names should be registered, alternatively, for equivalent accommodation on the ordinary Calcutta mail trains departing from Victoria Terminus on the same day.

5. The Imperial Indian Mail service will be reintroduced early in September 1927; advice of the exact date will be published shortly.

Bombay, 21st July, 1927.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY.

Ag. Chief Traffic Manager. 29060

NOTICE.

CLASS FOR WIREMEN AND ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

A CLASS for Wiremen and Electric Contractors will be held twice a year during term time at the College of Engineering, Poona, commencing from November, 1927. The syllabus for the class will be that prescribed for the Examination for Licensed Wiremen of Class II. Each student attending the class will be charged a fee of Rs. 15 per term, payable in advance.

The class will be held on week days which are not holidays after College hours for 1-1/2 hour daily.

The qualification for admission to the class is at least one year's work in the service of a wiring contractor on wiring work.

The strength of the class is limited to 20 for the present.

The medium of instruction will be colloquial Marathi, with free use of technical terms and phrases in English.

Applications for admission to this class, which should be accompanied with a certificate of at least one year's work in the service of a wiring contractor on wiring work, should reach the undersigned before the 20th of September, 1927.

W. L. C. TRENCH,

Principal, College of Engineering, Poona.

29047

WANTED.

A GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE as a teacher for the Government Anglo-Vernacular School, Aden, on Rs. 125-5-150, E. B. 5-175. Knowledge of Arabic, History and Geography is essential.

Applications should reach the office of the Assistant Resident in of Schools, Aden, not later than 15th August, 1927. 29048

PUBLIC NOTICES.

POONA ART EXHIBITION
AUGUST 20-27.

Exhibits must be sent on or before August 7 to the HON. SECRETARY, Mr. S. H. Godbole, Council Hall, Poona. 29053

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 12th August, 1927 both days inclusive

By Order of the Board of Directors.

NENSEY SHIVJEE & CO., Agents. Bombay 21-7-1927. 29054

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

REQUIRED—A MEDICAL OFFICER for the treatment of Tuberculosis. Sanatorium and Dispensary experience essential. Salary Rs. 350-15-500. Applications to be made before August 4th on Forms that will be supplied on request by the Health Officer.

H. B. CLAYTON, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 22-7-1927. 29059

THE MERCANTILE PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 187, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, 2nd day of August, 1927, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:-

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ended 30th June 1926.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in the place of those retiring from the Board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditor or auditors for the current year and fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

NOTICE IS FURTHER HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 26th July 1927 to TUESDAY, the 9th August 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, KARSANDAS T. ROWJEE & Co. Agents. Bombay, 18th July 1927. 29058

TENDERS.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for printing of forms and Register Books required for use of the schools and the offices of the Superintendents and Attendance Officer of Schools. The register books and forms together are of about 90 different kinds, out of which some are to be printed in English, some in Marathi, some in Gujarati and some in Urdu. The samples of the forms etc., will be kept open upto 3rd August, 1927, in the Schools Committee's Office, for inspection of the intending tenderers.

Tender forms will be supplied free of charge on application to the undersigned. No tender form will be sent by post.

The tenders must be handed over to the undersigned on 5th August, 1927, between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. (B. T.) Tenders not given in time will not be considered.

The School Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tenders only.

The rates should be given for each item separately. It is not allowed to group together any of the items in the tender. It should also be noted that rates are to be quoted per lot for the total number of copies of each form, etc., as specified in the tender form and not for 100 or 1,000 etc.

M. I. FAROOQUI, Secretary, Schools Committee.

The Schools Committee's Office, Municipal Buildings, Fort, Bombay, July, 1927.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 53rd ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 25th July, 1927, at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, Standard Buildings, No. 346, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:-

- 1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1926, and the Balance Sheet as at that date.
- 2nd. To declare a Dividend.
- 3rd. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
- 4th. To appoint Auditors for the Current year and to fix their remuneration and
- 5th. To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 11th July to SATURDAY, the 23rd July, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, KARSANDAS MOOLJEE JAITHA, Secretaries and Treasurers. Bombay, 30th June, 1927.

N.B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after Tuesday, the 26th July, 1927, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the register on the 23rd July, 1927, on production of Share Certificates, between the hours of 12-0 Noon and 3-0 p.m. on Week days excepting Saturday, and on Saturdays till 2-0 p.m. (Bombay Time).

29055

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs (1) KAIKHASHRU EDULJI PAGHDIWALLA, (2) NANABHAI EDULJI PAGHDIWALLA, (3) MANECKSHA EDULJI PAGHDIWALLA, all of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. Nithaldas Dhirajlal.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement (231) square yards or thereabouts and formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1949 and New Survey No. 7429 (but now exempted from the payment of pension and tax as per receipt of the Collector of Bombay dated 5th day of November, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-one) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house of two compartments standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1718 and Street No. 13 and 15 and New Street Nos. 21-23 which premises are situated in Parseewada 2nd Street in Khetwady in the Town and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by Sweepers' passage, on the West by the aforesaid Parseewada 2nd Street, on the North by the Moiety belonging to the late Edalji Faridunji Shroff of the Gully or Sweepers' passage running between the premises on the South by the property of Bhikaji Edalji Cooper.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1927.

N. C. DALAL & CO.,

Purchaser's Attorneys. 29056

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.

MOHANLAL & Co.

JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21795.

Ghia Mansion, Shaik Meemon St. BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

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Many a man thinks his heart is busted when only his head-gear is cracked.

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TIME:—6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

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Royal Art Studio's New Picture

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and

RANI MOHANA

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A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

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Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per s.s. "Indus Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 22nd July from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,

Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS—Increased Weevil Complaints. Renewed buying. Features 28 to 32 points Higher. Range 40 points.

LOCAL—Profit-taking followed by impressive buying. Closed rather firm.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 18.84 (2-55 p. m.) lowest 18.44 (at the opening).

New York market advanced on increasing weevil reports.

Liverpool. Light rains Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool.—

Fear Boll weevil offsetting larger crop estimates. Scarcity Contracts.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co's report:—

The New York market has again advanced on unfavourable crop news. We look for still higher prices and advice purchases on any break.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugur's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 22nd inst. as under:—

"Bulls replacing on increasing report of weevils, and high temperature in North-west Texas."

Messrs. Vurdhann & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool friends Messrs. Reiss Bros., under date 22nd inst.

"Liquidated bulls working for reaction think report of crop improvement more imaginary than real."

AMERICANS:

Yesterday the New York features market opened 2 points lower and prices steadily improved 40 points to 18.84 for October options. There was renewed buying by the bulls on reports of Boll weevil complaints. There was a small reduction of 66 points towards the close on profit taking. The features market closed at a net gain of 28 to 32 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 30 points to 18.60.

The Liverpool market opened steady, but ruled quiet on some realising. In the later trading there was good enquiry for near months and prices closed irregular 7 points higher for July delivery while distant months closed 1 point lower.

Absence of sellers continues and bulls are buying in entire confidence in consequence of damage by both weevil. Below we reproduce a special cable received by the Manchester Guardian Commercial dated New York 6th inst. from G. W. Foose regarding the conditions of the crop and trade:

"The market is quiet and featureless, and initiative is at a low ebb pending weather and crop developments and the recent acreage report. Liquidation appears on advances, but trade buying continues on recessions. Except for too much moisture from frequent showers in Central and Southern Texas, the weather in the past few days has been generally favourable. Plant growth is rapid in virtually all sections, and fruiting is progressing well. There are still numerous complaints of grassiness in the Valley States, in Eastern Oklahoma, in Eastern Texas, and in certain parts of the South."

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(Messrs. BRUCE & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, July 23	
Since 1st September	
This Year Last Year	
In full pressed	Bales. Yesterday
Khandesh	48 3,139.8 2,910.0
Central India	328 3,04,973 3,76,273
Bareilly and Nagar	345 2,02,698 2,21,631
Hyderabad-Gaonani	68,860 74,101
Bera	140 5,70,874 4,75,463
Central Provinces	92 2,28,793 2,46,230
Total Oomras	953 16,89,789 16,85,778
Dholera	3199 2,07,692 2,80,364
N.W. Provinces	147 58,271 12,964
Rajputana	583 60,302 1,11,061
Sind-Punjab	1,16,781 2,93,521
Broach	2,38,473 3,12,314
Compta & Dharwar	98 1,33,351 1,47,731
Western-Northern	113 6,89,100 6,62,626
Cocanada	407 2,834
Tinnevely & Oambodia	322 39,752 61,147
Persian	4,598 4,49
American	7,716 361,438 172,571
Egyptian and African	84,120 76,942
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts	678 3,347
Total	1,31,36 3,67,138 32,27,125

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 21st July	
In full pressed Bales.	
Europe	Yesterday This year Last year.
Japan & China	2,500 14,43,471 17,23,363
Coast Ports	23,510 22,939
Up-country by Rail	1,62,033 97,440
Afloat in harbour for Europe	23,651 33,643
China and Japan	23,651 33,643
Total	3,937 20,26,323 21,05,984

Atlantic States, though this handicap is being rapidly overcome.

Weevil infestation is quite general in the southern half of the belt. The damage is generally light, but the presence of so many weevils is causing much uneasiness among planting interests. Comparatively little poisoning is in progress, and owing to the indifference of farmers and to the smallness of the supply of calcium arsenate available there is a general feeling that the check to the weevil spread must come largely through hot, dry weather.

It remains to be seen what effect this should it come to pass, will have on plants which outside the South Atlantic States and parts of Texas are characterised by supple and poor top root development.

The condition of the crop is relatively poor in West and North-west Texas and in most of the Central Valley States; it is about the same as last year in Oklahoma and Alabama, and much higher than then in the South Atlantic States. It is estimated that prospects in Texas are around five million bales this being the maximum.

Business in old crop cotton is above the seasonal average. Basis has been well maintained. There is a fair inquiry for new crop cotton, but buyers are generally offering unattractive prices. There is a distinct hesitation among merchants in offering 1 in. and 1-16 in. or longer for deferred shipment.

Sales of coloured goods are equal to production. Grey goods are quieter, and slight stocks are accumulating. The position of the domestic textile industry is considered sound."

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, July 23. Following a rise of 28 to 32 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 373.8 for A. M. Broach, and fluctuated within a narrow range on profit taking. Afterwards prices gradually rose on impressive buying and the market ruled strong. The close at 4 p.m. was as under:—

Broach J/A.	360	360/8	358	360/8
Broach A/M.	373/4	377/4	372/8	376/8
Oomra July	352	353	350	353
Oomra D/J.	360	362	358	362
Bengal D/J.	324	326	323	326

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 23. Liverpool opened 18 to 20 points higher but it closed 13 points higher. Locally operators were buyers but Commission firms were securing profits. The close was rather firm:—

Broach J/A.	359/8	359/8	358/8	359
Broach A/M.	376	377/4	374/8	376
Oomra July	351/8	351/8	351	351
Oomra D/J.	362	362	360/8	362/3
Bengal D/J.	326	326/8	325	326

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, July 23. Sampin market closed irregular as under:—

July.	229.00	-0.50
Oct.	237.40	-0.40
January	241.50	+1.20

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 23	
Ready Mill Terms	
New.	
Bengal Superfine	M. G. 328/35
"	Fine 323/25 Nov. +27 Dec. +17
"	F. G. 315/18
Sind-Punjab	" 322/25
"	F. G. 315/17
Wardha-Hingti	Fine M. G. 358/35
Nagpur	358-65 Nov. +34 Dec. +23/
Yemmal	" 355-62
Arvi	355-62 Nov. +26 Dec. +15
Amraoti	" 350-57
Khamgaon-Akola	350/55 Nov. +19 Dec. +9
Mulkapur	" 348-50
Khandesh	345/48 Nov. +11 Dec. +1
Muthia	Fine 340/43 Nov. Dec. -5/6
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality " 350-53
Purna	Average " 345/48
Parbhani/Sailu	" 345/50
Indore/Ujjain	" 350/55
Burwah Sanavad	" 350/52
Broach Fine M.G.	352/60
"	F.G. 350/
Westerns Good MG	345-50
"	HG. "
Cambodia Fine M G	380/400
Miraj/Sangli P. B. M G	365/70
Compta F.G.M.G.	367/75
Chollars	"
Kadi/Virangam	"

KEROSENE BAZAAR RATES.

THE BURMAH OIL CO. LTD., BOMBAY.	
BOMBAY, July 22.	
"Waterly" 150 degs. F. Test per case of 2 tins Rs. 9-10-0.	
"Firely" 150 degs. F. Test per case of 2 tins Rs. 9-4-0.	
"Swastika" 125 degs. F. Test per 2 tins Rs. 7-12-6.	
"Chukker" 125 degs. F. Test per 2 tins Rs. 7-10-6.	
"Chukker" 1255 degs. F. Test in bulk per 8 Imp. Gals. Rs. 6-6-6.	
"Victoria" 125 degs. F. Test per 2 tins Rs. 6-4-6.	
"Victoria" 125 degs. F. in bulk per 8 Imp. Gals. Rs. 5-0-6.	

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 23. Following quiet London advices the local market opened quiet but improved on better enquiry. Closing quotations at 6 p.m. were as under:—

Ready 50/12/0

Shravan 50/10 50/14 50/9 50/14

Bhadwa 50/10 50/14 50/9 50/14

Double options premium:—

Shravan 0/14/0

Bhadwa 1/15/0

Shanghai Exchange 2 6 7 8

GOLD.

Bombay, July 23. The market continues quiet but steady and closed as under:—

Ready 21 7 9

Shravan 21 8 3

Bhadwa 21 8 3

Sovereigns Ready 13 7 9

Sovereigns Forward 13 8 3

National Bank 21 10 9

EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 23

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 15 25/32

Bank's selling D D 15 13/16

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16 27/32

Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8

Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8

Bank's buying D D 15 29/32

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Fres. 902

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Fres. 972

Bank's buying D D Fres. 957

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 130 1/4

Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 126 1/4

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling Rs. 136 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 171 3/4

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 277 1/2

CROSS RATE—

London-New York Dol. 4.85 15/32

London-Paris Fres. 124.01

London-Switzerland Fres. 25.20

London-Berlin Fres. 34.93

London-Rome Liras 89.30

London-Bombay Marks 20.42 3/4

Tone of Exchange—Quiet—dull market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 23.

3 Months 4-11/32 per cent.

6 Months 4-1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.

Money Call 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 per cent.

1 to 3 months 2 per cent.

6 months 2-1/2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market. Easy.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

FREE ADVICE TO INVESTORS.

Free advice will be given in this column to readers, regarding intrinsic values and future prospects of shares and stocks. Enquiries to be addressed to:—

The Special Adviser,
c/o. The "Bombay Chronicle."

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, July 22.	
Bales.	
Receipts of Cotton at all U. S. Ports	30,000
Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Exports to France and Continent	83,000
Exports to Japan	7,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	993,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Towns	390,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, July 22.	
Bales.	
Totton Cotton, Actual Export	3,000
Total Cotton, Forwarded to Consumers	52,000
Total Cotton Imports	44,000
Total Cotton Stocks	1,361,000
Actual Week's Sales	49,270

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 23. B. R. B. and Beet Ready Sugar Prices have dropped by about an Anna or two per cwt. in yesterday's closing Price-levels.

Our Forward Market has also ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about 2d. per cwt. in June, and July/Aug/Sept. Shipment prices are of about 4d. per cwt. in Octo/Nov/Dec. and Jan/Feb/March March Shipment Prices for Java Sugar, Jamnagar C.I.F. Sugar Prices also register a drop of about 2 to 3d. per cwt. in yesterday's closing Price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazaar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar—	
Ready Rs. 14/12 per cwt.	
Transhipment Rs. 9/12 per cwt. FBH.	
S. S. Pasha sh 14/4 per cwt. FBH.	
Shipment June sh 14/4 per cwt. FBH.	
Shipt. July/Aug/Sept. sh 14/5 per cwt. FBH.	
Shipt. Octo/Nov/Dec. sh 14/7 per cwt. FBH.	
Shipt. Jan/Feb/March sh 14/11 per cwt. FBH.	
Janagar C. I. F. E.—July/Aug/Sept. sh 15/ per cwt. FBH.	
Octo/Nov/Dec. sh 15/3 per cwt. FBH.	
Jan/Feb/March sh 15/5 per cwt. FBH.	
B. R. B. Beet Sugar—Ready Rs. 14/14 per cwt.	
Beet Sugar—Ready Rs. 14/10 per cwt.	
Tone:—Weak.	

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 23	
October	18.72—06
December	18.08—03
January	19.03—05
March	19.25—03
May	19.41—02
Middling Spot	18.55—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 23.	
July	18.25—12
October	18.65—11
Middling Spot	18.37—

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, July 23.	
Bales.	
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 23	
July	9.83+12
August	9.84+12
September	9.91+11
October	9.96+12
November	9.99+12
December	10.04+12
January	10.10+12
February	10.11+13
March	10.16+13
April	10.17+13
May	10.22+13
June	10.22+13
July	10.23+13
Middling Spot	10.09+18

SALES.

Liverpool, July 23	
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 23	
Scinde, Good	8.10
Scinde, Fully Good	8.30
Scinde, Fine	8.50
Bengal, Good	8.10
Bengal, Fully Good	8.30
Bengal, Fine	8.50
Oomra, Good	8.50
Oomra, Fully Good	8.75
Oomra, Fine	9.00
Broach, Good	8.55
Broach, Fully Good	8.85
Broach, Fine	9.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 23	
July	19.45+29
August	19.47+31
September	19.47+31
October	19.47+31
November	19.47+31
December	19.30+24
January	19.30+29
February	19.2

THE WEATHER

EARTHQUAKES OF SLIGHT INTENSITY

SIMLA, July 24.
The monsoon continues active over the whole country. The depression near Sagor Island yesterday moved westwards and lies this morning over Chota Nagpur. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Punjab Hills, Rajputana East, Gujarat, Central India East, Central Provinces West, Konkan, Hyderabad, South Mysore, and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, United Provinces East, Kumaon Hills, Punjab, North-West Frontier Provinces, Sind, Rajputana West, Central India West, Central Provinces East, Bombay Decan, Hyderabad north, and Madras Coast North. A few falls have occurred in Assam, Bihar, United Provinces West, Kashmir, Baluchistan and Madras South-east.

Forecast:—Increase in Central Provinces and Central India.
Earthquake reports:—Two earthquake shocks of slight intensity at their origin about 1,500 miles away were recorded by Simla Seismographs at one hour fifty-five minutes and four hours fifteen minutes respectively to-day.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

23rd July 1927.

STATIONS.	24 hours m. of.	Total since 1st June 1927	Total for the corresponding period 1926
Colaba Point	0.77	47.01	35 1732 07
Fort	1.26	55.05	38 7843 10
J. J. Hospital	1.20	45.38	36 4333 76

Observations recorded at 8 hrs., on Monday, the 23rd of July 1927.

STATIONS.	Past 24 hours.	Total June to date	Departure 1st June to date
Quetta	0.07	0.07	+0.07
Multan	1.58	1.58	+1.58
Rawalpindi	0.47	0.47	+0.47
Lahore	0.01	4.11	+1.55
Hissar	1.40	7.32	+3.02
Ambala	0.13	11.94	+0.89
Delhi	0.13	8.19	+0.89
Agra	1.32	6.84	+2.87
Mainpuri	1.88	12.21	+3.80
Jhansi	0.99	24.33	+11.45
Cawnpore	0.39	13.55	+2.21
Allahabad	0.12	13.78	+0.89
Jacobabad	0.02	2.35	+0.89
Katohi	0.71	3.54	+0.19
Bikaner	0.23	2.32	+5.48
Ajmer	0.75	4.39	+3.36
Jaipur	0.13	4.92	+0.45
Kotah	0.14	18.18	+0.93
Mount Abu	0.21	5.82	+0.78
Bhuj	0.18	6.93	+0.39
Dwarak	0.04	7.27	+1.42
Veraval	0.13	12.37	+0.18
Rajkot	0.17	7.11	+1.62
Bhavnagar Para.	0.09	18.89	+2.07
Surat	0.09	17.30	+4.19
Deesa	0.30	7.24	+1.44
Neemuch	0.48	5.93	+4.77
Indore	0.70	16.77	+2.40
Jubbulpore	0.62	15.70	+4.46
Saugor	1.30	16.30	+0.42
Hoshangabad	0.27	17.22	+0.26
Do, 22nd	0.40	21.91	+9.94
Khandwa	0.11	14.54	+1.80
Akola	0.30	23.77	+10.40
Nagpur	0.30	28.76	+9.27
Chanda	0.15	29.35	+18.61
Rajpur	0.04	18.89	+0.69
Bombay	0.77	47.01	+8.48
Ratanagiri	1.53	48.51	+6.57
Ma. Nagas	1.23	44.06	+9.42
Karwar	0.60	65.32	+2.04
Malagaon	0.28	9.81	+1.88
Ahmednagar	0.20	3.67	+4.00
Poona	0.47	9.49	+0.39
Sholapur	0.01	8.24	+0.21
Bijapur	0.15	9.88	+0.52
Belgaum	0.15	19.96	+0.24
Aurangabad	0.02	19.41	+9.28
Nizamabad (Indur.)	0.23	16.82	+4.00
Hyderabad	0.12	12.77	+3.37
Mangalore	0.26	82.13	+16.34
Calcut	1.70	65.70	+4.04
Cochin	0.88	48.10	+2.19
Trivandrum	0.46	49.78	+0.69
U. Lombo	0.92	11.77	+1.19
Manulpatam	0.11	12.07	+2.63
Bolary	0.23	5.04	+1.86
Quiddeph	0.03	2.53	+0.07
Madras	0.03	4.17	+0.07
Bangalore	0.04	5.70	+0.18
Colombatore	0.04	2.41	+0.35
Tribinopoly	0.24	2.94	+0.42
Negapatam	0.23	2.13	+0.30

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 23rd JULY 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Saturday, the 23rd July 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours. The Punjab—Hissar reports 1.40 ins. of rain and Ambala and Delhi each 0.13 ins. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual in the north and east of the province. Temperature was considerably below normal in the aforesaid area. The thermometer rose yesterday to 104 deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 1.32 ins. of rain, Mainpuri 1.88 ins., Jhansi 0.99 ins., Cawnpore 0.39 ins. and Allahabad 0.12 ins. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the western districts. Maximum temperature was below normal at Agra and the minimum at Mainpuri and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports 0.71 ins. of rain, Jodhpur 0.46 ins., Jai-pur 0.75 ins., Kotah 0.13 ins. and Mount Abu 2.15 ins. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is generally in excess in Rajputana. Temperature was below normal in north and east Rajputana. Jacobabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 107 deg.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India. West.—Dwarka has had 0.18 ins. of rain, Rajkot 0.13 ins., Surat 0.47 ins., Deesa 0.30 ins., Neemuch 0.48 ins. and Indore 0.70 ins. Skies are heavily clouded. The air is locally more humid than usual in Gujarat and east Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was below normal in Central India West and central Kathiawar; the minimum was almost as usual throughout the division.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.62 ins. of rain, Saugor 1.30 ins., Khandwa 0.40 ins., Akola 0.11 ins., Nagpur 0.30 ins. and Chanda 0.15 ins. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Khandwa. Maximum temperature was below normal in the western districts; the minimum was almost as usual throughout the province.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.77 ins. of rain, Ratnagiri 1.55 ins., Marmagao 1.23 ins. and Karwar 0.60 ins. Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is locally in defect. Temperature did not differ much from the normal and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 82.1 deg. (2 deg. below normal) and a minimum value of 76.2 deg. (deg. below normal).

The Bombay Decan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0.28 ins. of rain, Ahmednagar 0.20 ins., Poona 0.47 ins., Belgaum 1.15 ins., Nizamabad 0.23 ins. and Hyderabad 0.42 ins. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual in the extreme north of the division. Maximum temperature was below normal everywhere, while the minimum was almost as usual.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of meteorological observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 23rd July 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.585 inches. 0.89 below normal. Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.520 inches 103 below normal. Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. + 0.12.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.1 degrees 2.3 below normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.9 degrees 0.6 below normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 85 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 18 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 302 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 39 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy) 10/10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.77 inches.

Total rainfall during month 14.49 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 47.08 inches.

Weather Remarks Rain.

Earthquake report. An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 2100 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 9h. 30 m. yesterday (7. S. T.). Magnetic storm.

A magnetic storm of moderate intensity was recorded by the magnetographs in the Alib Observatory at 3 h. 9 m. on the 22nd inst.

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 23.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—

August delivery sellers 31/9.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—

Sept/Dec delivery sellers 32/1 1/2.

LINSEED.

London, July 23.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—

July/Aug shipment sellers £17 16/3.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—

Aug/Sept shipment sellers £17 18/9.

Linseed, La Plata, c. i. f. ton.—

July/Aug shipment sellers £15 17/6.

Linseed, Bombay.—

July/Aug shipment sellers £18 15/.

COFFEE.

New York, July 23.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot

14/7/16.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 23.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—

July/Aug shipment sellers 48/12/6.

Casterseed, Bombay.—

July/Aug shipment sellers 46/12/6.

Rapeseed, Tona, ton.—

July/Aug shipment quoted 48/15/.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 23.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—

July/Aug shipment value 53/.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—

July/Aug shipment value 54/.

Wheat, Australian.—

July/Aug shipment value 54/6.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—

July/Aug shipment sellers 54/.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.)

Euktsar (Punjab), July 21.

Wheat Bhadon rate 4/10 3/4, Asaj rate 3/12/9, Local rate 4/7/15 4/14/.

arrivals in maunds 600, market steady.

Gram Asaj rate 4/13/3, Local rate 3/11/10, arrivals in maunds 300.

Barley Asaj rate 3/6/6, Local rate 3/2/3, arrivals in maunds 200.

Cottonseed Bhadon rate 4/2/3, Local rate 4/0/0.

Rapeseed Bhadon rate 7/12/.

Local rate 7/8/ to 7/14/.

arrivals in maunds 30.

Rapeseed Oil Local rate 19/8/.

LEWIS AND JONES.

WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

Early this week a weak tendency developed in this market and under a bout of heavy speculative selling, quotations for 3 1/2 per cent, 45/55 and 1960/70 Loans recorded at one time to 77 1/4, 108 1/2, and 89 3/4. A partial recovery has since set in but there is very little life in the market with some suggestion of another relapse in rates. Some operators talk lower levels for 3 1/2 per cent Paper, probably influenced by possibilities of an early commencement of the tight money season.

Imperial Bank of India rate unchanged at 5 per cent.

To-day's closing rates are as follows:—

	Redn.	Yield.
3 1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper	77 7/4	4 10
4 p.c. Conversion Loan	95 0	4 25
4 p.c. 1960/70	89 3/4	5 13
5 p.c. 1935 (taxable)	102 8	4 16
5 p.c. 1929/47 (taxable)	101 6	4 43
5 p.c. 1933 (taxfree)	103 8	4 31
5 p.c. 1945/55 (taxfree)	108 4	4 47

Redn. Yield.

5 1/2 p.c. 1928 (taxfree) 106 9 3 83

6 p.c. 1927 (taxfree) 100 10 2 74

6 p.c. 1930 (taxfree) 105 6 3 59

6 p.c. 1931 (taxfree) 106 12 4 05

6 p.c. 1932 (taxfree) 107 15 4 12

6 1/2 p.c. Bond. Loan 113 0 4 44

COTTON MILLS SHARES.

Quotations for the chief speculative favourites show an around improvement of the week. The Currimboy group have been prominent, Pearls, Fajals, Pabaneys and Crescents responding to a good buying enquiry. The annual reports of these mills are due shortly and should make good reading.

The Cotton market maintains a firm tone to which the cloth and yarn markets have shown some response. With a good monsoon in prospect we anticipate a better demand for both cloth and yarn.

Indian Bleaching have advanced to 240, Finlays are steady around 150. Gokaks at 133/12 remain in short supply. Sassoon Silks are steady at 70/8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business in this section has been very quiet and apart from considerable bear covering in Steel shares, the turnover has been poor. Yesterday's closing tone showed a decided improvement on the week. Cement and Bank shares providing the firmest features.

Bank shares. These scrips have, at last, come into prominence with a marked widening of demand. Imperials are taken at 1410 and 352/8. India Banks are scarce at 81 c.d. and Baroda Banks at 89/8 c.d. Centrals remain quiet at 29/8 c.d.

The Finance Member has declared Government's intention of dropping the Reserve Bank Bill which announcement will have a firming effect on Imperial Bank shares.

Railway shares. Here business is hampered by lack of sellers and buying orders continues to accumulate. A few Sind Lights were done at 142. Central Prov. at 104. Sara Sirajganj at 98. Sialkots at 106/8 S.x.d. Otherwise there has been no change in quotations.

Cement shares. The inherent strength of the position in Cements is reflected in today's closing rates which are much firmer in spite of the existing nervousness in Steels. Bundis are up to 27/4. Indians at 187/8. Katnis close in keen demand at 178/12 after hovering around 175 for some time. The second pref. are also better at 118. Punjab Portland Ord. have buyers of both pref. and Ord. shares of 12/4 and 7/8 respectively with very few shares on offer.

Manganese shares. Shivrajpur and C. 1. M.'s close steady and without feature at 51/12 and 26.

Shipping shares. After a drop to 15/6 Scindias have recovered to 15/12 whilst Steam Ord. are back to 207/3. Both these scrips appear very sensitive to any selling. Steam Pref. have sellers around 250.

Hydro Elec. shares. This section shows an improving tendency and given stable market conditions, there should be a marked change in quotations over the next six months. We should like to see the Managing Agents expedite payment of dividends. Shareholders should not have to wait six months after the close of each half year.

Closing rates are as follows:—

Andra Valley Ord.	52 1/2
Andra Valley Pref.	99 0
Tata Hydro Ord.	1078/4
Tata Hydro Pref.	1002 3
Tata Power Pref.	860
Tata Power Pref.	860

Bombay Trans are steady around 146/14 with sellers of the pref. at 69. Telephones close at 40/8. Ahmedabad Elec. quote 75, with no buyers, whilst Surat Elec. changed hands at 91.

Insurance shares. New India quote 24/12 after only small business. A few Jupiter are offered at 5/6. Orientals appear no better than 1900.

Iron and Steel shares. Business in Tata Ord. and Deft. shares has been practically confined to jobbing and operations connected with the technical position of the market. There has been little evidence of any fresh buying enquiry even at 46/8, near the lowest points reached this week, whilst the existence of a large "bear" position is responsible for the maintenance of quotations at around present levels viz. 49/12 and 14/8.

We anticipate some temporary improvements under pressure of "bear" covering. The various statements issued by the company with regard to future profits have caused no surprise to many people and will scarcely make for any permanent rise in prices of these shares. The 2nd pref. shares close in good demand at 88/8 cum div. and are a good catch up. We feel certain that the Tata Co. in endeavouring to build up their financial position will have the support of the tariff board and ultimately the thanks of the various shareholders. It may be generally realized that since its inception, the company has only been able to depreciate its fixed assets to the extent of about 1 1/4 per cent annually.

WEEKLY LIVERPOOL COTTON REPORT.

ADVISABLE TO MAINTAIN A BULLISH ATTITUDE.

In their weekly private report dated 20th ultimo regarding the American Cotton Futures Messrs Reynolds & Gibson state as under:—

The events of the past week have confirmed the views we wrote last week that the present situation has run into somewhat of a deadlock. The influences controlling the situation are so evenly divided that, when declines occur, these are immediately taken advantage of by those who are either "short" or wish to increase their "long" position, whilst vice versa, advances above the 9,000 basis for October attract realisation. It would have been thought that the factors recently in evidence would have been more conducive to a fall than otherwise. To begin with, July liquidation in both this market and the American Exchanges has been heavy, and in the bulk of cases the profits attendant on earlier purchases of this month were generally so satisfactory, that holders have preferred to sell right out rather than transfer at the large premium which distant months stand at. In addition to this the crop accounts cannot be styled as genuinely unsatisfactory, beyond the important fact that the weevil is generally appearing in greater numbers than for the past two years. Quite encouraging condition reports have emanated from private sources, though all seem to agree that the acreage reduction is something slightly over 10 per cent. Emboldened by these factors professional operators have been undoubtedly working lately for a reaction, and with very little outside interest being displayed, it might have been expected that their efforts would have been successful. But at the time of writing values show but little alteration since last we wrote, wherever there is a change, it being in the upward direction. It is a striking evidence of the inherent strength of the article, due, in our opinion, as we have written several times previously, to the scarcity of contracts, caused by the "lockup" by consuming interests who entered the market so freely at the low level of prices, and the continued heavy absorption as represented by the weekly takings. There are no signs, as yet, of any falling off in this regard, and the wonderful comparison with last year has been fully maintained. Setbacks that take many days to produce are all recovered in one day, and those who are working for reactions, unless they strike the very psychological moment to cover are invariably left with an eventual loss. The weevil menace is the outstanding feature with regard to the crop prospects. It is too early, of course, for it to become a paramount factor, but it is generally agreed that the infestation is general, and given favourable climatic conditions for the propagation of this pest, it may prove a very serious element in the situation next month and later on. If it is admitted, as is generally the case, that one of the prime causes of the small yields of 1921-1922-1923 seasons was the destruction and injury due to this insect, then it is only natural to understand the alarm and anxiety that can be experienced if reports later on confirm the present fears.

Locally, the approach to maturity of the July position has been the outstanding feature, for, impressed by the practical certainty that a large "tender" is likely by spot interests against this position and that such tenders may consist of quantities of hot too desirable a nature, all except those who are willing to take up cotton at the heavy discount under October which next month is ruling, have been liquidating their holdings. Now it depends whether the amount of "dockets" are likely to be in excess of what certain merchants are willing to absorb, but, if we judge the situation rightly the interest is now reduced practically to the definite "tender" and the potential "take-up," so that we do not look for much more weakness than we have already witnessed. At the same time, if undesirable cotton is tendered there will probably not be very much profit in taking up dockets, and it will simply mean such cotton will find its way once more on to contracts in the early autumn. Therefore, if such be the case, it appears to us that unless the next crop is an actual failure, there is not much inducement in buying October and selling March or May even at the existing difference, rather, the tendency will be, later on, for October to relatively weaken still further.

The parity between this market and the American Exchanges has varied but little, and there is nothing fresh to mention in this respect, beyond the fact that we should recommend purchases in Liverpool of March or May, whenever the premium here narrows, as compared to New York. Our idea for this transaction would be round 75 points for May, against similar month in New York.

Accounts from Manchester are not too cheering, and a further reduction in working hours for certain styles of spinning has been ordered by the Yarn Association for the Mills, who are members of that body, to come into force from 4th July. Lack of confidence in the prevailing level of prices, and from several of the important outlets a def-

WEEKLY NEW YORK COTTON REPORT.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting at Arya Samaj Mandir at 6 p.m. when speakers will address on "Widow Re-marriage."

Public meeting to celebrate anniversary of the Widow Re-marriage Act, Marwari Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m., Mrs. Naidu presiding.

TUESDAY, July 26.

Meeting of B. P. C. C. at 7 p.m. at Congress House, to elect Congress President.

WEDNESDAY, July 27.

Public lecture by Dr. James H. Cousins on "Shelly's Message to the Modern World" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Dinner, Willington Sports Club, 8-15 p.m.

Messrs. J. K. Mehta and B. F. Bharucha will speak on "Present Situation Political and Economic," C. J. Hall, 6-15 p.m. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

FRIDAY, July 29.

Lecture on "Respect all Prophets and Religions," C. Jehangir Hall, 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT POONA.

The Band of the 4th Bn., 5th Mahratta Light Infantry will play at the Empress Gardens, Poona, on Tuesday (26th inst.) weather permitting.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Council of the Association will be held in the rooms of the Association on Friday (the 29th inst.) at 6 p.m. a transaction business.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.

Members of the Bombay Shroff Association will close their business to-morrow (Tuesday) in honour of the late Sheth Bhanubhai Bhudarbhai of the firm of Sheth Keshurchand Bhanubhai, who died at Billimora on 22nd instant.

WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held in the Arya Samaj, Mandir, Girgaum Back Road, to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when prominent leaders will speak on widow re-marriage.

MADRAS UNITED SPG. AND WG. MILLS CO. LTD.

The 53rd Annual Ordinary General meeting of the Shareholders of the Madras United Spinning and Weaving Company Ltd., will be held to-day (Monday) at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.

INSECT CARRIES OF DISEASE.

Under the auspices of the Night High School conducted by the Social Service League, Mr. V. S. Toro, Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction, Bombay, will deliver a lantern lecture on "Insect Carriers of Disease" to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) at the Dandekar Thackeray Hall, Parel.

"SHELLY'S MESSAGE TO MODERN WORLD."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Dr. James H. Cousins of the Brahavidyashram, Madras will deliver a public lecture on "Shelly's Message to the Modern World" at the Brotherhood premises, French Bridge, Chowpatty on Wednesday (the 27th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

RELIEF TO BEGGARS.

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Helpless Beggars' Relief Fund acknowledge receipt of the following sums:—
From the Third Presidency Magistrate's Court Rs. 25. From N. M. Wadia Charities for May 1927 Rs. 100. From Dr. N. K. Pai for giving a feast Rs. 116-12-6. From the Executors of Sir Ratan Tata Charities for July 1927 Rs. 200. From Mr. K. B. Mehta Rs. 25. From Anonymous Rs. 6-4.

BYCULIA DISTRICT C. C.

In pursuance of the amended Rules of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, for election to that body by the District Congress Committees, public are requested to get themselves enrolled as members of the "E" Ward Dist. Congress Committee on or before the 9th prox. in order to enable them to be eligible for candidature for the ensuing Provincial Election. After that date the membership roll will be closed for that purpose.

ELECTION OF CONGRESS PRESIDENT

B. P. C. C.'S MEETING

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the "Congress House" 414, Girgaum Back Road, to suggest names for the Presidency of the forthcoming Congress at Madras.

MAHIM MURDER CASE

FATHER & TWO SONS SENTENCED

The trial was concluded before Mr. Justice Patker and a special jury at the High Court Sessions, of the case in which an old Mahomedan and his two sons and a nephew were charged with committing a murder at Mahim in February last.

It appears that on 11th February Ebrahim Usman threw a four-anna piece at Fatchmabai, the wife of the deceased Rahim Gani, who was looking out at a marriage procession from the window of her room in Khoja Building opposite Jumma Building where the accused resided. Catching her sight, Ebrahim winked at her and made some improper gestures. The woman resented this and reported the matter to her husband, Rahim Gani. The latter went to the accused's building and accosted Ebrahim with whom he exchanged some hot words. In the meanwhile Ebrahim's father Usman, his brother Jafer and nephew Alimzade arrived on the scene and joined in the scuffle. Rahim Gani was assaulted with sticks and a knife, and received serious injuries to which he succumbed. The accused were arrested in their rooms. The special jury, with Mr. Kanji Dwarakadas as foreman, found the first three accused guilty of grievous hurt by a majority of 6 to 3. The nephew was found unanimously not guilty. The others were sentenced to 4, 3 and 2 years' hard labour, the principal culprit receiving the highest sentence.

RUN OVER BY LORRY

While she was going towards Jacob Circle on Saturday afternoon, Yeshodabai (30), a young woman employed in a local mill was knocked down by a bullock of a labour cart that was being driven behind her. As she fell down on the road, a motor lorry that was being driven towards Jacob Circle by Shivram Ganoo ran over her and Yeshodabai was killed on the spot.

The body was removed to the morgue where the city Coroner held an inquest on Sunday.

It was stated that the right wheel of the lorry passed over the deceased as she lay on the road.

The jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

WIFE'S DEATH LEADS TO SUICIDE

Feeling melancholy since the death of his wife which occurred about two years ago, one Narayan Sarvottam Telang, a Hindu employee of Messrs. L. A. Stannah and Co., (India) Limited, committed suicide by taking a dose of Potassium Cyanide and was found dead.

The body was removed to the morgue. At an inquest held on Sunday, a letter was found in the deceased's handwriting stating that he had himself taken poison and committed suicide and that no one but himself was responsible for it. The Coroner's jury recorded a verdict of suicide.

ANIMAL SACRIFICE MUST BE STOPPED

"Temperance and Vegetarianism" were the two subjects of discussion at a public meeting held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday evening under the presidency of Dr. Franzos S. Chiniwala. The meeting was organised by the Rathesthar Mandal, a Parsi organization of Bombay.

Messrs. K. P. Mehta and J. N. Mankar addressed the gathering on vegetarianism and the need of stopping animal sacrifice.

Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind spoke on temperance and the effect of alcohol on the eyes.

The blind boys of the same school performed a dialogue on alcoholic drinks.

After a short programme of music was gone through, the meeting terminated. The proceedings were in Gujarati.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENT.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

A powerful human drama of love and home which will arouse vehement discussion in Bombay has been produced by Thomas H. Ince in "What a Wife Learned", a First National Attraction picture in 7 parts, which comes to the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) to-night and this week. "What a Wife Learned" is a gripping twentieth century American romance tensely dramatic tremendously emotional. It is written by Bradley King, a successful woman writer, and it tells the story of a modern woman "to whom life spells CAREER in large letters". When she falls in love with a primitive Westerner and marries him, an inevitable clash results that works out to a tremendous climax. A wild cattle stampede—vivid glimpse of life on the two coasts—thrilling western flood scenes have been included in this drama which is crowded with color movement and emotion.

WEST END CINEMA.

If you want all the thrills of the circus without the discomforts of the hard seats, the tramp across the rough lot to the "big top," and the possibility of being sprinkled by a shower, go to the West-End Cinema (New Churney Road) to-night and this week and see "Spangles," the Universal-Jewel feature starring Pat O'Malley and Marjorie Nixon, which Frank O'Connor directed with an admirable understanding of human emotions, as well as "thrill" possibilities and spectacular appeal.

"Spangles" hits right at the top-notch of screen acting, seeing that it has, in support of the two popular stars named, such well-known screen figures as Hobart Bosworth, Gladys Brockwell, and a newcomer, Jay Emmet, who, although cast in a "heavy" role, gives a decided

BRITISH MUST STAY ON INDIANS' TERMS.

AMERICAN VIEW OF GANDHI MOVEMENT.

"When we show the British unity, they will no longer resist us. Why, if we Indians would but spit in unison we would form a puddle big enough to drown 300,000 Englishmen."

So spoke Mahatma Gandhi, the "little naked man," sitting before me at his spinning wheel in his little hut in Sabarmati village. I was but one of many pilgrims that morning who had taken the long bullock ride up from Ahmedabad station to see and talk with this mild, insignificant appearing man, who leads the mightiest movement of discontent in India. He set aside his morning meditation to tell us his plans to break the power of England.

ALL INDIA REVERES THE MAHATMA. All day a procession passed through his bare, stone-flagged study. Peasants these visitors were, mostly, come to gaze at Gandhi's face and feel his presence; but a great Indian historian whose books are standard authorities in London, a Moslem scholar and the white-robed teacher of a great boys' school were among those of every creed, race and caste who came that day to see the Mahatma—the great soul that all India reveres.

"I am taking the field again," he told us, "after five years—two of imprisonment and three of voluntary retirement. My party, the Swaraj, has made gains at the recent elections throughout India, which now endorses my use of the ultimate weapon against the English, mass civil disobedience."

"WHAT IS THAT?" WE ASK. "Every law the British make, save only those of moral regulation, we will find 10,000 people to break with fasting and prayer."

"But can that succeed?" we gasp. "In all history it has never failed," he replies solemnly. "You of the West have been taught that it is only violence and force that wins. They have never conquered. The Christian church conquered the Roman empire by mass civil disobedience. The world for your Christ without a weapon. We Indians believe in early Christianity more than you do, who have been taught by the apostles of the later faith."

WANT BRITISH TO STAY ON INDIANS' TERMS.

"Bring this down to modern terms. What

promise of becoming better known.

It is pretty safe to say that there has never been a circus picture to equal "Spangles" in portraying the life and the people in and around the big tent. The Universal Company informs us that a big circus was taken over entire for a month or so, with equipment, performers and staff, and devoted for that period to the uses of the picture-makers. The "atmosphere" certainly bears the stamp of verity.

On the other hand, "Spangles" is no educational offering, for it has as its reason for being a very interesting and human story by Nellie Revell, which has been adapted to the screen by Leah Baird, herself a star of prominence. Action, characterization, human interest, startling climaxes, laughs—all are in "Spangles," and the oldsters will find as much to admire in it as the children, for whom, as has been said, it will be as good as a day at the circus.

GLOBE CINEMA.

You've been waiting for a picture like "WATCH HIM STEP" for a long time, which is being shown during this week at The Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road. Here it is. Don't miss the chance to clean up with a roaring, rollicking, side-splitting, thrilling drama. It offers innumerable opportunities for exploitation. Supported by an all-star cast, RICHARD TALMADGE outdoes himself in this latest production. Audiences will howl with laughter at its one continual round of comedy situations and gasp at the thrilling stunts and death-defying chances the star takes. "Watch him Step" is the story of a boy and a girl in love, an agreeable mother, and an irate, quick-tempered father, determined to keep the two apart. Laughs galore, thrills aplenty, action for every foot of the motion picture field—the greatest five reel comedy stunt drama ever produced.

Programme includes two reels comedy and another Harold Lloyd comedy.

PATHE CINEMA.

Six proposals of marriage, four weddings, two divorces, widowhood, remarriage. Constance Talmadge sets a merry matrimonial pace in her latest comedy. "The Goldfish," which is now showing at The Royal Opera House.

She starts off in life with proposals from Jimmy Wetherby, song plugger; from Herman Krauss, shoe manufacturer; from J. Hamilton Powers, millionaire clubman; from the Duke of Middlesex, and from Count Nevski.

She marries Jimmy Wetherby twice, Herman Krauss once and J. Hamilton Powers once during the course of the picture. She gets a divorce from Jimmy Wetherby and Herman Krauss. She becomes a widow when J. Hamilton Powers dies.

And in the end she remarries her first sweetheart and her first husband, Jimmy Wetherby, a role played by Jack Mithall, Constance's leading man.

do we want to do with the British? We want them to stay, but if"—and here Gandhi lovingly touched his whirling spinning wheel—"they will stay on our terms and not on theirs. Our terms are that our culture and our way of life shall be paramount, that we shall take up our ancient handicrafts again, spin and weave and make beautiful things with our hands, and that we shall stop the stretch and smoke of modern industrialism that is creeping over our country before it robs us of our souls as it has done in your country."

"Let the British tear up their railroads and dismantle their factories, send their armies home and stop their system of Western education in India and, above all, cease draining this country economically to feed England, then they will be welcome to stay and govern in India, for they are just judges and efficient administrators."

Impractical, idealistic words, they call them in Calcutta and Delhi, but I saw new things they had accomplished that no other force ever generated in India has shown. The age-long, sacred laws of caste are being thrown aside, Hindus and Moslems are uniting with a hundred other sects and races as Indians under Swaraj (home rule). A Moslem fanatic recently murdered a Hindu holy man and patriot in Delhi. The British said: "See!" But hundreds of contrite Moslems marched in his funeral procession. That was different.

Gandhi is in the field again, the leader of India's leaders. He plans, he told me, not merely to travel over India, preaching his mass civil disobedience, but in the spring he is to undertake a trip to Canton. This will be another new move in this steadily growing insurgency in Asia, the collaboration in the common revolt among its two greatest and most disquieting elements.

"I cannot hope by my counsel," says Gandhi, "to turn the Chinese away from war as a means of ridding their country of the influences of the foreigner. But India's example will as a speak for me, and China's own moral power, as utilized in the ancient weapon of their race—the boycott—will help me show the better and surer way towards freedom in Asia."

RUGBY.

SERVICES OUTCLASSED.

BOMBAY GYM SCORE 46 PTS.

The rugby match played on the Co-operative on Saturday between the Bombay Gymkhana and United Services provided a very one-sided game the former completely outclassing their opponents and scoring 46 points. The Gym. had a strong team out of their three-quarters and half-backs being especially brilliant and their display speaks well of their chances in the coming All-India Rugby Tournament. Their forwards, without being brilliant were hard-working, and what is more important, they realised their obligations to the attacking arm of the team and did their duty in a manner which left nothing to be desired. Jagoe and Hopkins were the outstanding players on the field both giving a brilliantly versatile display of effective rugby. Payne and Hodgson, though not as prominent, were real first class threees, and it will be difficult to find a better three-quarter line for Bombay. They understand each other's play and all possess speed and initiative, and this combined with such a line of half-backs as Trevor-Robinson and Herd-White should make them a difficult proposition for any team. Amongst the forwards Cockram always shone, always being with the ball and encouraging his pack with voice and example.

There is little to be said about the Services team. Very few of them really understood the game and there was far too much hacking and fly-kicking which are so detrimental to rugby. McLeod and Crawford were by far the best of the lot and worked very hard, but they lacked support. In the second half Foulston was prominent for some good defensive work. The Services' pick had weight which they used well, but then heeling was very bad and they hardly got the ball out once. In the loose they invariably kept it instead of putting their threees in possession with defence and hardly even got the opportunity of attacking.

In the first few minutes of the game Hodgson ran through to score between the posts, and then Jagoe and Payne scored a try each. The kicks failed and after ten minutes the Gym. were leading by nine points. Hopkins was then responsible for a magnificent piece of work, gaining much ground by swerves, and passing to Payne when tackled. Payne in turn transferred to Jagoe who touched down in the corner. Hopkins scored the next try between the posts and Payne converted. As the result of a long pass Hopkins deceived the defence and Jagoe had an open field to score. Payne converted a difficult kick. The Services now had a share of the attack and Abraham and Foulston both came

"HOMESTEAD" CREW ARRIVE

THEY KEEP SILENT ABOUT THEIR ADVENTURE

Alexandra Dock, Shed No. 19 was the scene of considerable excitement and animation on Sunday afternoon when S.S. Aung Ban belonging to Messrs. Lionel Edwards and Co. slowly steered in edging on board the Captain and 37 crew of S.S. "Homestead" the unlucky vessel which met an adverse fate by an extraordinary storm about 15 miles away from the coast of Mangalore in the South.

It will be recalled that the "Homestead" while on its way from Calcutta to Bombay met with a very violent storm near the Mangalore coast on the 21st instant and in spite of the best efforts made by the "Aung Ban" to save her, the steamer disappeared below the waters of the sea. The Captain and the crew of the Aung Ban were however, able to save the men on board—all the 37 crew and the Captain. They were safely placed in the "Aung Ban" and were brought to Bombay.

The Consul-General for America in Bombay and several Port-Trust and Police Officials received the fortunate persons on their arrival at the Dock.

The Press representatives tackled almost all the arrivals including the Captain and crew of the "Homestead" as well as the American Consul for some information about the disaster. The vessel, but they tried so in vain as none of them would say a syllable about it. Strangely enough, they could not assign any reason for their unreasonable attitude.

"The Bombay Chronicle," understands that the American Consul in Bombay will institute inquiry in the matter.

WIDOW REMARRIAGE.

TO-DAY'S MEETING AT MARWADI VIDYALAYA

To celebrate the anniversary of the Widow Re-marriage Act, a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. Messrs. B. G. Horniman, K. Natarajan, M. D. Altekar, R. S. Nimkar and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale will be amongst the speakers. Front two rows will be reserved for ladies.

"RESPECT ALL PROPHETS AND RELIGIONS"

NEXT FRIDAY'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkya Sabha there will be a Public Meeting at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Friday (the 29th inst.) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when leading members of all communities will deliver brief addresses on "Our Sacred Duty to-day—Respect all Prophets and Religions."

BRAHMA POSTAL MISSION

The Secretary, Brahma Postal Mission writes from Prarthana Samaj, Bombay No. 4:—

"May I crave the hospitality of your columns for informing the public that the Brahma Postal Mission which had stopped its activities for some years has again been revived with a view to popularise literature on the Theistic Movement in the East and the West. It will mainly concern itself with the Brahma and Prarthana Samaj in India and the Unitarianism in England and America."

Those who would like to know anything about these movements should apply to me.

The mission will also print pamphlets and leaflets bearing on the same subject, in English and Marathi alternately, and then in the other vernaculars of the country. Those interested and requested to help the mission by donations, which, however small, will be gratefully accepted."

near scoring. They obtained a free kick and Crawford was unfortunate to miss scoring with a magnificent kick over half the field. Another free awarded to the Services proved abortive and the interval arrived with the Gym. leading by 22 points to nil.

The second half was a repetition of the first, the Gym. doing all the attacking and scoring. Six more tries were scored and of these three were converted, the Gym. eventually winning by 46 points to nil. Owing to a heavy shower of rain just before the start the handling was difficult, but despite this disadvantage the Gym. have reason to be satisfied with the performance of their fifteen.

Bombay Gym. 5 goals, 12 tries—46 pts. United Services nil.

BOMBAY GYM.—Hurst; Hodgson, Hopkins, Payne and Jagoe; Herd-White and Trevor-Robinson; Cockram, Monkhouse, Halroed, Smith, Boyle, Stack, Thomas and Alan.

UNITED SERVICES.—Blaney; Foulston, Abraham, Beasley and Caulfield; McLeod and Crawford; Nathan, Hall, Cooper, Beasley, Clements, Pearn, Foster and Shalley.

Men and Matters.

Welsh people complain that the pronunciation of their place names is shirked by the British Broadcasting Company's announcers. One can understand and sympathise with the B. B. C. men when they have to say "Landdoffstyll" for example.

But what of the Indian Broadcasting Company's difficulties when they establish a station say, in Amayanayakkannur. "Amayanayakkannur" is too much of a mouthful. The I. B. C. official may shorten it to "Ammy calling," and people may make a mistake and think it was "Mummy calling"—and

It pained Mr. R. G. Pradhan on Saturday in the Legislative Council at Poona to see that even the honest convictions of a member were capable of complete change when that member was installed on the ministerial Gadi. It is a pain which a good many people will share with Mr. Pradhan.

When R. G. inveighs against G. R. however, sparks are sure to fly and G. R. has not been a successful lawyer at the Thana Bar for nothing. He can put point and force in a defence even when there is nothing to defend.

So our latest ministerial recruit to the Bombay Dvarech scoffed at consistency and congratulated himself that he saw the folly of "persistence in error" until it was time to be a Minister, of course.

Consistency they say is the highest of fools. Ministers, it appears, cannot be consistent. Ask Mr. Pradhan and he will tell you why they can't. But then if Ministers are not fools, do they fall into the other category?

Actor (to successful confrere): "I say, George, you do look fit. I suppose you do those headline exercises in your room every morning?"

George (pompously): "Not now. You see, I take so many coffee and milk in my theatre every evening, it isn't necessary."

CATTLE BREEDING IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

MOVE FOR CENTRAL ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the representatives of the societies of Bombay and other gentlemen interested in cattle question in Bombay was held under the auspices of the Bombay Cattle Protection Society on 23rd July 1927 at Seth Mulji Jaina, Kapad Market Hall.

Mr. Bruen, Government Live stock expert, explained in brief the aims and objects of the proposed scheme for cattle breeding in Bombay Presidency and asked those present to support the movement. A meeting of those interested in this question is to be held at Poona on 8th August 1927 when His Excellency will preside. He invited those present to take part in the deliberations at the said meeting at Poona.

Mr. Jayatil Mankar of the Bombay Humanitarian League, thanked Mr. Bruen and the Government for the idea of helping the cause of Cattle breeding in the Presidency. He then explained the aims and objects of the Bombay Presidency Cattle Preservation Association proposed to be started by the Gorakshak Mandal and the Bombay Humanitarian League. The said scheme has already been circulated and opinions invited from Pinjarapoles, Goshalas and Humanitarian Societies of this Presidency and more than a dozen such societies have already showed their willingness to join the same. Others though not against it have not yet decided to join it. Thus what the Government proposes us to do, now, has already undertaken by these two societies of Bombay, and the response though slow, is encouraging. There is practically speaking no difference in the aims and objects as also the methods of work between the two schemes.

Mr. Mankar further said that as the Pinjarapoles and Goshalas are mostly managed by orthodox people, they always apprehend something antagonistic to their principles of cattle preservation, in such a movement undertaken by the Government. If the Government sincerely desires to help the cattle question and wants co-operation of the existing Goshalas it is very necessary that religious sentiments on this point should be well guarded. Preliminary efforts should be made to unequivocally explain the aims and objects of this movement to all the managers of the existing institutions with a view to clear away any misunderstanding that is likely to impede the progress of the movement. If such efforts are made in the initial stages greater co-operation will be secured.

Mr. Jamnadas proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Bruen after which the meeting dispersed.

"PRESENT SITUATION POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC"

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkya Sabha there will be a Public Meeting at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Wednesday (the 27th inst.) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. J. K. Mehta and B. F. Bharucha will speak on "The Present Situation Political Economic" when Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY JULY 25, 1927.

BEAM WIRELESS IN INDIA.

In the inauguration by the Viceroy on Saturday of the Beam Wireless Service and of the Broadcasting Station at Radio House, Apollo Bunder, the citizens of Bombay witnessed two events of far-reaching importance which will lead not only to the rapid development of the commercial relations of India with the outside world but will also help to accelerate the progress of literacy in this country. Mr. Sultan Chinnoy and his colleagues, who are the directors of the Indian Radio Telegraph Company as well as of the Indian Broadcasting Company, deserve the greatest credit for their imaginative insight into the possibilities of wireless and on the courage and enterprise they have displayed in being the first in the field in India to put to profitable business advantage the latest and most remarkable development in wireless, the beam wireless system which is an improvement upon the old Omni-direction system with its concomitant of colossal and costly high-power stations. The discovery of beam wireless has gone a long way in reducing the initial charges for the introduction of wireless transmission as small power stations are capable of sending out and receiving long distance messages. With the institution of beam wireless in Bombay India comes into the Imperial Wireless Chain and completes it, as Canada, South Africa and Australia have been working beam wireless already with remarkable good results.

For the business community in India the introduction of beam wireless opens up immense possibilities of rapid commercial advantage. Communication with other countries will now be rendered much more quick and this will lead to acceleration of business. Under the old contract with the British Post Office the Marconi Company had agreed to guarantee the transmission to India of one hundred five-letter words per minute for twelve hours per day. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah was able to declare on Saturday, as chairman of the Indian Radio Telegraph Company, that tests made by its engineers demonstrated that two-hundred words per minute could be transmitted by it through beam wireless. The general mass of the population will, however, be more interested in the activities of the Indian Broadcasting Company as broadcasting will serve as an instrument not only of amusement but also of instruction. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, in his other role as chairman of the Indian Broadcasting Company, declared that the Company desired to work broadcasting "in a spirit of public service." We hope every precaution will be taken by Sir Ibrahim and his colleagues to maintain this spirit. In a country like India there is a great danger that in the selection of items for broadcasting influences may be set to work which will prevent the inclusion of popular items to the great detriment of the public utility of broadcasting. We may hear Lord Birkenhead's abuse of Indian Nationalism, replete with all its adjectival elegance, within half an hour of the delivery of the oration, but some over-zealous Technician in this country may succeed in putting an embargo, say, on the repetition of Tilak's famous sayings on his Anniversary Day. The Indian Broadcasting Company will have to insist on keeping itself absolutely free from party spirit. In England the bigotry of the Baldwin Government prevented the British Broadcasting Company from having on one occasion Mr. Bernard Shaw on its programme. A contretemps of similar type here will reduce the popularity of the Indian concern to zero. In its selection of musical programmes too it will have to bear in mind the taste of the Indian public for the music of its own land. In the programme broadcast on Saturday the songs by Ustad Faiz Khan proved to be the most popular. The new concern will have to see to it that it

eaters impartially, to its Indian and foreign clients.

There is another point to which the attention of Sir Ibrahim and his colleagues needs to be drawn. They will have to employ a large number of highly trained technical men. The public will be interested to know what opportunities they are providing for Indians to learn how to work the new service. The children of the soil have the first claim on their attention. Otherwise, this Indo-British enterprise is likely to be regarded by the public, like some other concerns in this country, as an Indian enterprise only in name. We are confident the organising spirit and feeling for national interests which animate Sir Ibrahim, the chairman of the Company, and Mr. Sultan Chinnoy, to whom is largely due the credit of launching the new enterprise, will not permit them to ignore this aspect of the company's "public service." It is extremely necessary to raise this point just now because India has had bitter experience of the methods and subterfuges employed to prevent or postpone Indianisation even of technical departments when once the Europeans or the Anglo-Indians have come to consider them as their monopoly. Sections of the Government Telegraph Department are, for example, almost wholly recruited from the latter class. In the case of wireless work we shall have, in the initial stages to depend upon expert service, from abroad, which for India means, of course, England and no other country. But the directorates of the two concerns, which have shouldered the responsibility of making beam wireless a commercial success and broadcasting a popular and profitable feature of the citizen's life in India, must see to it that Indians themselves learn how to operate the new system. It must become for India a genuine Swadeshi industry.

A VISION OF PLENTY.

Sir M. Vishweshwaraya delivered last week an address to the Mysore Chamber of Commerce on "A vision of a Prosperous Mysore." It is not a vision in the sense of a chimerical scheme but a vision in the sense of a beautiful picture of what Mysore can be made to be. The whole address scintillates with bright suggestions for the economic uplift of his State, every one of which is supported by an array of facts and figures, and what he says of Mysore is nearly as true of India. He tackles the well-known evils of increasing dependence on agriculture and the consequent unemployment of the ryot for six months in the year. His remedy for this evil is what every progressive country in the world has adopted, the development of our manufacturing industries. To this end he recommends three measures for immediate action: (1) Universal elementary education, (2) Maintaining production and occupation statistics, and (3) Creating a special agency for development of industries. He will not be content with a make-believe Industries Board but a live one consisting of a few leading financiers or business men assisted by an advisory body of technical and business experts. And he insists that Government should place a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs at the disposal of the Board every year. Much of this money, he says, will be utilised in the shape of advances and, therefore, not a pie of the capital need be lost. Among the specific nation-building activities that he recommends is the formation of an inter-connected electrical transmission system technically known as super-power, so that electric power may be used for pumping water for irrigation and for a variety of purposes to help rural farming and industries. Sir M. Vishweshwaraya is not a man to speak without his books and we have no doubt Mysore will give an honest trial to his suggestions. Nor need any British Indian province wait for Mysore to give the lead.

JOINT ELECTORATES.

Twenty-seven Muslim members of the Punjab Legislative Council, headed by the Minister for Local Self-Government have issued a declaration that the Punjab Muslims do not approve of the scheme of joint electorates for the present and that "they have reason to believe that their views are shared by the Indian Muslims as well." Whatever may be the following of these self-constituted spokesmen of Muslim Punjab or of Muslim India, for the present they are only twenty-seven signatories to the declaration. It is significant that some of these are also among the signatories to the manifesto calling upon the public to do everything possible to promote communal harmony. None need be perturbed by the declaration. It may only turn out to be an angry retort to the Sind Hindus who, while accepting joint electorates would not have the separation of Sind. Paets between large communities cannot be easily made. Even the improvised Lucknow Pact had to pass through a great deal of opposition on both sides. Besides, some of the twenty-seven members may be mere toys in the hands of an official wire-puller. It is amazing that their head, a Minister, is allowed to identify himself with distinctly political agitation. Separate electorates have had their day. Once an appreciable number of Muslims themselves suggested joint electorates, the doom of separate electorates was sealed. It is now only a question of time. If those Hindus and Muslims who support the Bombay Pact do their part well, their ultimate success is assured.

A NEW MENACE TO OUR FREEDOM.

WHAT IS INDIA GOING TO DO?

(BY K. S. RAMCHANDRA IYER.)

Since the question of the appointment of another Royal Commission to consider whether India is fit to justify the grant of further reforms has been in the air, the enemies of India's freedom have lost no time in getting busy to thwart any attempt on the part of the present British Cabinet in that direction even if that mighty body has any real sympathies for the people of India. A few days ago, that arch reactionary, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, harangued an English audience to shout the loudest shout that India can be kept where it is to-day.

INDIA'S FREEDOM V. BRITISH INTERESTS.

That the British people, particularly, that section who are living on Indian money to-day, will do everything in their power to see that India is kept in the present subordinate condition needs no demonstration. Every time when attempts were made for some slight changes in the Indian constitution, even when they were not very material in themselves, a hue and cry was raised by the Anglo-Indian Press and all the Associations representing European interests. There was no distinction at all between a Government official and a non-official, between the merchant and the banker, between the school master and the missionary. All of them to a man joined together and spoke with one voice. This should not cause us any surprise at all, for the very simple reason that India to-day is the biggest market for Britain in several directions. The late Joseph Chamberlain spoke in no uncertain terms on this aspect. His words are worth reproducing at this juncture:

"The Empire is Commerce. It was created by Commerce. It is founded on Commerce and it could not exist a day without Commerce. For this reason, among others, I would never lose the hold which we now have over our great Indian dependency, by far the greatest and most valuable of all the customers we have or ever shall have in this country."

LONDON CHAMBER'S MOVE NOT SURPRISING.

In the light of these facts, it is not surprising at all that the East Indian section of the London Chamber of Commerce should fortify themselves at so early a stage so that their stake in India may be intact. It is curious that that meeting should have been presided over by a Greek gentleman, but even this should not give us much concern, because we all remember that when the great war was going on, the principal figure behind English politics

was, (I presume, a Greek) Sir Basil Zaharoff. Every one at that time was very anxious to know who this sinister figure was and why was it that he wielded so powerful an influence with the British Cabinet. What, however, concerns us in India is the fact that all white people, whether Englishmen, Frenchmen, American, Italian or any other European nation resident in India, join together, work up a combined agitation and do their level best to see that India is not allowed to march on the path of self-government.

RESPONSIBILITY OF INDIANS.

But why blame these people for taking the only attitude that can be expected of them. Perhaps, if we were situated similarly, we would have done nothing better, if we take human nature into account. Does not a great deal depend upon us to counteract the activities of the enemies of India's freedom. What is it we have done so far to merit attention from any quarter so that even our enemies can say that we cannot be prevented from accomplishing the natural process of attaining freedom? The remedy for all the ills that we are suffering from to-day lies entirely in our own hands, and unless everyone of us ardently desires that we want to be masters in our own country, who is going to help us. Merely crying hoarse from the house-tops and preaching impracticable and utopian things will not lead the country any further than where we are to-day. What is required in this country to-day is not tall talk, but steady, sustained and uninterrupted work in one direction at least so that the world will understand that we are in earnest to attain our freedom. But what is the real condition in this country to-day? In spite of the most unsympathetic way in which the recommendations of the Tariff Board in regard to the mill industry, have been treated by the Government of India and the off-hand manner in which the mill-owners themselves were treated, can we say that the latter feel any better sentiment towards Indian interests than they felt before the Tariff Report was published? Or, for the matter of that, have people themselves changed their attitude to the country so as to assure national prosperity by doing their share in the service of the country and towards its progress?

CO-OPERATION ESSENTIAL.

All countries of the world have become what they are to-day by the co-operation of each other. No industry can thrive and no credit institution can grow unless all the other industries combine together in (Continued on page 10.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

The Punjab Manifesto.

About forty members of the Punjab Legislative Council, representing both Hindus and Muslims, have issued a manifesto calling upon the people of the Punjab to stop their religious feuds and especially upon leaders and journalists "to condemn excesses and dissociate themselves from any propaganda which is likely to increase communal tension." The manifesto specifically condemns assaults, riots and murders which it says "are not sanctioned by any religion." It might well have added that such excesses are a disgrace to every religion. In a province which for some time has been the plague-spot of the country in matters communal such an appeal, belated and vague as it is, is a move in the right direction. The appeal, however, is not the first of its kind in the province, and the latest one will be as futile as the previous ones unless it is followed up promptly with earnest action by the very persons who have called upon the public to take action. What prevents them from initiating specific measures such as have been adopted by the people of Benares?

Away with Tides.

A bold Burmese Member of the Legislative Assembly proposes to move in the Simla session of the Assembly a resolution recommending the Governor-General-in-Council to take early steps to abolish all the titles which are usually conferred in India by H. M. the King-Emperor as well as by the Viceroy. The subtle influence of titles has already gone so deep into the nature of many of our leaders, especially among the title-holders themselves, that, even if the resolution is allowed, there may not be much chance of its being passed. It is clear that distrust of titles is not inconsistent with loyalty to the throne. Titles are far from being popular in the Dominions and

none can question Dominion loyalty. In India, more even than in England, Government have reduced the system of titles to a science. Their demoralising tendency is patent to none more clearly than to Government themselves, who are never slow to exploit it. The tortuous methods of many aspirants to titles and the vast sums thrown away by them as the price of distinction are a standing joke with the masses who are thoroughly sick of the worthless baubles and would raise a bon-fire the day the titles are done away with.

Irresponsible.

The irresponsible manner in which a section of officialdom in this Presidency looks upon the expenditure of public funds was well exemplified in the replies given by Government to an interpellation in the Bombay Legislative Council in regard to the appointments of engineers on the Sukkur Barrage. Government were asked whether it was a fact that an ex-Railway Guard was pitchforked in the Barrage establishment as an Executive Engineer. The reply to the question tabled for answer and the 'ex tempore' replies to the supplementary questions have elicited the fact that a person of the name of MacArthur was employed as an Executive Engineer. Very soon this person made history. He was supplied with a motor car by Government but ran away when he was called upon to pay the instalments for refunding the money advanced by the State. Fortunately he left the car behind. It is curious that nothing more is heard about this person. The ever vigilant C. I. D. in Sind whose anxiety to ferret out political crime attracts special mention in Sind Administration Reports appears to have been oblivious of his escapades or of the necessity of rounding him up. The popular impression in Sind, by the way, is that a number of Executive Engineers on the

TOTALIZATOR AND UNCLEAN RACING.

WHY THE BOOKIES ARE NECESSARY.

(BY C. L. D.)

I see from an article by Mr. Kanji Dvarkdas in one of your contemporaries, that, despite the narrow majority his motion obtained at the Municipal Corporation, he is at his old hobby in earnest, viz., his opposition to the re-introduction of the book-makers. His appeal to the members of the Legislative Council is characteristic. It is an appeal to persons who must be absolutely ignorant of the whole question, otherwise it would have been superfluous to explain the origin of the totalizator and the reasons that prompted the Government of Lord Sydenham to banish the book-makers. He is even obliged to explain in detail the 'modus operandi' of the totalizator, and the supposed advantage it has over the bookies in the matter of cash bets and so forth. Mr. Kanji is talking pure nonsense. As one, who, alone, for years in the columns of the 'Bombay Chronicle' decried against the evils of the book-shops which the banishment of the book-makers immediately introduced and also the extraordinary increase in gambling in the race course which the totalizator encouraged, I am surprised that a person who professes to know so much of these things as Mr. Kanji appears to be, is silent over the past experience we have had. As Mr. Baptista showed in the columns of the 'Times of India' some time ago, the totalizator has not only been a failure in lessening gambling at the races, it has stimulated speculation in horse races in a manner that was never heard of during the time of the bookies.

FIGMENT OF IMAGINATION.

Mr. Kanji's belief that the totalizator is a true indicator of the chances of horses is as untrue as are his other statements regarding the whole affair. A study of the racing results for any season will show that the favourites seldom win. On the contrary, every one who is really well acquainted with racing in Western India will tell him that the totalizator is responsible for the unclean racing which is a feature of racing in Western India, a feature which is always receiving the attention of the press. The whole fact is that Mr. Kanji has an itch to pose as a moral and social reformer; and to gain his points he imagines things that only exist in his brain. What could be more ludicrous than his picture of the bookies bribing the jockeys? No doubt one does hear such things occasionally, but according to Mr. Kanji this is a regular feature all over the world. He must not think that all book-makers and jockeys are vile corrupters as one often meets among some people who are not book-makers but who pass for respectable merchants, brokers, etc.

OBJECT OF ADDYMAN'S BILL.

The object of Mr. Addyman's bill is precisely to minimize corruption at the races. Every body knows that the bookies are necessary for clean racing as a Viceroy sometime ago admitted in Calcutta. Mr. Kanji, however, knows better. My advice to him is to leave these things alone. He would do well to preach to members of his own community to leave racing alone—especially if he thinks that they are not strong minded enough to resist the temptation of gambling. But I don't think he need do that even, because there are other means for people who are bent on ruining themselves to do so—the raffia, share, silver and gold bazaars are there—places that Mr. Kanji would do well to have a look in. Race-goers are sick of lectures of the type of Mr. Kanji.

Sukkur Barrage are untrained men. The Secretary to Government in the P. W. D. thinks this is a wrong assumption. Why cannot Government dispel the popular impression by publishing facts and figures to rebut it? An irresponsible bureaucracy is, however, hardly anxious to do so.

A Lead from Burma.

The Rangoon University is lucky in getting donations after donations from the public, and yet the donors do not seem to be quite satisfied that they have done their best. The Sawbwa of Hsipaw recently donated Rs. 45,000 to the University, he has now increased the amount to Rs. 65,000. Messrs. Macgregor and Company made some time ago a handsome donation of a lakh of rupees. The head of that firm has now promised a personal contribution of Rs. 50,000 and has appealed to other European merchant princes to do likewise. One happy result of such donations is bound to be that the University would give special attention to industrial and commercial education and will thus start the happy circle of more technical education, more prosperity, more endowments and yet more technical education. We in Bombay are somewhat in a vicious circle. But either our University or our industrialists can break the vicious circle at one end or the other; the former by starting straightaway a technological institute and the latter by following the example of Burma and earmarking their benefactions for technical education. As important as the University's reformed constitution is the power of the purse to make the constitution a success.

GENERAL DYER DEAD.

MAHATMAJI GIVEN REST

A. I. S. A.'S RESOLUTIONS.

SETH BAJAJ TO BE OFFICIATING CHAIRMAN.

- Resolved that the following resolution passed by circulation be confirmed:—
"Owing to Mahatmaji's illness and the fact that under medical advice, he must take prolonged rest and in order to relieve him from the burden of office and responsibility, this Council resolves subject to Mahatmaji's consent to relieve him of the responsibility of conducting the affairs of the Association and hereby appoints Seth Jammalal Bajaj to be the Officiating Chairman of the Council."
- Considered suggestion to appoint Officiating Chairman and the letter of Sjt. Satishchandra Das Gupta dated 19/5-27, regarding the same. Resolved that in view of the President's weak state of health, Seth Jammalal Bajaj continue to act as Officiating Chairman.
- In order that members of the Council may get into direct touch with the

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS.

MR. CHIKODI'S RESOLUTION DISALLOWED.

The following question by Mr. P. R. Chikodi was disallowed by the President. Whether it is a fact that after the last General Elections were over some of the elected members of the Bombay Legislative Council had individually made applications or had written letters to His Excellency requesting to be appointed as Ministers under the Government of India Act and if so what are the names of those members?

Khadi work carried on in different parts of the country and that the fullest advantage may be derived for purpose of propaganda from the meetings of the Council, this Council is of opinion that its meetings may be held at important centres in different provinces whenever necessary.

4. Resolved that Sjt. Konda Venkappayya and Sjt. Laxmidas Punshotam be added as members of the Executive Council.

5. The Council draws the attention of the branches of the A.I.S.A., and all aided organisations to the following rule and calls upon them to enforce strict compliance with the same:—

"Every member of the Khadi Service shall have a competent knowledge of hand-spinning, carding and spinning and the fitting and ordinary repair of charkhas and shall be required to know simple account keeping."

6. In view of the fact, it is desirable and necessary that accurate information shall be obtained regarding the number of spinners served by the A.I.S.A., and the extent of the help received by individual spinners through the movement, the Council is of opinion that spinners' registers affording as far as possible accurate information regarding their number and wages earned by them, be maintained by the branches and aided organisations and it instructs them accordingly to maintain such registers. The Council authorises the Secretary to sanction additional staff wherever necessary for the purpose and report at the next meeting of the Council.

7. In view of the desirability for further improvement in the quality of the yarn now used in the making of khadi, the Council is of opinion that efforts should be made in this direction and the organisations concerned should make arrangements for testing samples of yarn produced at different centres so as to be able to note improvements therein.

ROOKE REACHES ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

Airman Rooke landed near Allahabad Fort at about one o'clock to-day. Arrangements had been made to meet him in the Brigade parade ground or at Bampur. He said that he had been delayed by unfavourable winds.—A.P.

"I WANTED TO TEACH THEM A LESSON."

The number of people, men and women and children who had assembled in the Jallianwalla Bagh on the Baisakhi Fair-day was estimated from 15,000 to 20,000. General Dyer opened fire without warning, continued firing till the ammunition ran short. In all 4,650 rounds were fired, and the casualties according to Minority Report, were at least 379 killed and about 1,200 wounded. His action was approved by General Bonyon and also by Sir Michael O'Dwyer. General Bonyon on the 14th April sent the following telegram:—"Your action correct. Lieut-General approves." According to the Majority Report of the Hunter Commission, in continuing to fire as long as he did, even after the crowd had dispersed, General Dyer committed a grave error, though they considered that "he honestly believed on the information then before him and his appreciation of the existing military situation that he was called upon to take this step in the discharge of his duty." They did not accept the view that "General Dyer's action saved the situation in the Punjab and averted a rebellion on a scale similar to the mutiny." The Minority Report, signed by Pandit Jagat Narayan, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. Sultan Ahmed described his action as "inhuman and un-British and as having caused great disservice to British Rule in India." They attributed his conduct to the fixed idea that India must be ruled by force.

The Government of India in their despatch to the Secretary of State described General Dyer's action in continuing to fire on the crowd after it had begun to disperse as "indefensible." But while holding that General Dyer "exceeded the reasonable requirements of the case" they were "convinced that he acted honestly in the belief that he was doing what was right" and thought that "in the result his action at the time checked the spread of the disturbances to an extent which it is difficult now to estimate." They directed that the judgment pronounced by them be communicated to the Commander-in-Chief with "the request that will take appropriate action."

The late Mr. Montagu the then Secretary of State for India, writing to the Government of India on behalf of the British Government said that General Dyer's action was incomparable with the "principle which has consistently governed the policy of His Majesty's Government in directing the methods to be employed, when military action in support of the Civil authority is required," and which is "using the minimum force necessary. He added: "His Majesty's Government repudiate emphatically the doctrine upon which Brigadier-General Dyer based his action—action which to judge from his own statement might have taken an even more drastic form had he had a large force at his disposal and had an accident not prevented him from using his armoured cars. "That Brigadier-General Dyer displayed honesty of purpose and unflinching adherence to his conception of duty cannot for a moment be questioned. But his conception of his duty in the circumstances in which he was placed was so fundamentally at variance with that which His Majesty's Government have a right to expect from and a duty to enforce upon officers who hold His Majesty's Commission, that it is impossible to regard him as fitted to remain entrusted with the responsibilities which his rank and position impose upon him. You have reported to me that the Commander-in-Chief has directed Brigadier-General Dyer to resign his appointment as Brigade Commander and has informed him that he would receive no further employment in India, and that you have concurred. I approve this decision and the circumstances of the case have been referred to the Army Council.

On July 8, 1920, the famous Amritsar debate took place in the House of Commons and on the day previous Dyerites raised a howl against Mr. Montagu and plit him with questions. During the debate Sir Edward Carson spoke on behalf of General Dyer and Mr. Montagu and Mr. Churchill made vehement speeches upholding the action taken by the Army Council in regard to General Dyer and the vote of censure against Government was rejected by 230 to 129 votes. In the House of Lords, however, on July 19 the vote of censure was carried by 129 to 86 votes.

The following account of the Jallianwalla massacre and the events leading to it is taken from the report of the Congress Committee signed by Mahatma Gandhi the late Deshbandhu Das, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Mr. Abbas Tyebji:—
The charge of the city was handed over by Mr. Miles Irving to the military. On reaching Lahore, he informed the Lieutenant Governor of this and the Lieutenant Governor approved. Next morning, Mr.

WHO MADE INDIANS CRAWL ON THEIR BELLIES.

AUTHOR OF JALLIANWALLAH MASSACRE.

A DELIBERATE ACT OF WANTON BUTCHERY.

WHICH O'DWYER APPROVED.

LONDON, JULY 24.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL DYER IS DEAD.—REUTER.

General Dyer was the author of the Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre, which, in the words of the Committee appointed by the Congress in connection with Martial law excesses in the Punjab, "was a calculated piece of inhumanity towards utterly innocent and unarmed men, including children, and unparalleled for its ferocity in the history of modern British administration." General Dyer wanted by that butchery to create a "wide impression" and "a great moral effect." The Minority Report of the Hunter Commission says apropos of this: "We have no doubt that he did succeed in creating a very wide impression and a great moral effect, but of

GENERAL DYER.

WHOSE DEATH IS ANNOUNCED.



"FOR ME THE BATTLEFIELD OF FRANCE OR AMRITSAR IS THE SAME"—GENERAL DYER.

a character quite opposite to the one he intended. The story of this indiscriminate killing of innocent people not engaged in committing any acts of violence but assembled in a meeting, has undoubtedly produced such a deep impression throughout the length and breadth of the country, so prejudicial to the British Government that it would take a good deal and a long time to rub it out. The action of General Dyer as well as some acts of the martial law administration have been compared to the acts of "frightfulness" committed by some of the German military commanders during the war in Belgium and France." No single incident since the establishment of the connection between Britain and India has brought home to the Indian people the imperative need of freedom as the massacre of Jallianwalla Bagh and their determination to win freedom has been strengthened by the finding of the Hunter Commission that the massacre was merely "a grave error," the verdict of the House of Lords in favour of Dyer and the praise raised by the "Morning Post" and the General's British admirers in India.

Kitchen again motored to Amritsar, but he saw no indication of any disturbances. Meanwhile General Dyer had arrived, established his headquarters at Ram Bagh and had taken over full control.

The first thing General Dyer did was to make arrests. He entered the city and made about twelve arrests without any molestation or resistance whatsoever.

We now turn to the people's doings during this time. On the night of the 10th, the city was left to itself, but there was no robbery or looting. Early in the morning of the 11th, they wanted to dispose of the dead. The military authorities would not allow, at first, more than 4 persons to

accompany each bier. The people were intensely dissatisfied. They wanted a funeral procession. They sent their representatives to plead for them. At last, permission was granted after much haggling, but the procession was ordered to return before 2 p. m. The procession was very large, but the orders were strictly carried out and everything was finished before the appointed time. On the 12th April, Hans Raj, who subsequently became chief approver in the Amritsar conspiracy case, held a meeting at Dhab Khatikan, and he announced that another meeting would be held on the 13th April in the Jallianwalla Bagh under the chair-

manship of Lala Kanhya Lal. Lala Kanhya Lal himself denies having ever been asked or having consented to preside at any such meeting. He is a respectable pleader of long standing, 75 years old, and he is very popular. (St. 29.) We have no doubt that his statement is correct. We believe that his name was used to draw a large crowd.

To understand the event that followed, it is necessary to have a picture of Amritsar as drawn by one who belonged to it, and yet had been away just for a few days. We have such a picture given by Lala Girdhari Lal, Deputy Chairman of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, and Managing Director of the Amritsar Flour and General Mills Company. He says:—

"I reached Amritsar by Calcutta Mail from Cawnpore on 11th April, 1919, about 11.30 a.m. From and on the canal bridge near Amritsar, I saw batches of policemen guarding the railway lines. When the train steamed into the station here, the whole place looked like a regular military post, with soldiers and guns scattered all over. No coolie or conveyance of any kind was to be had. Just as I came out of the platform, Sardar Bikram Singh met me and advised me either to go back where I had come from, or not to enter the city in any case. Being extremely nervous, as it appeared to me, he did not talk to me long. By the kindness of a railway servant, after waiting for 20 minutes, with great difficulty, I got a coolie to carry my luggage as far as the Golden Temple. At the foot bridge there was a guard of some European soldiers, who would not let any one enter the city without searching all things thoroughly. Sticks of all kinds were taken away from every one. After a thoroughly overhauling of all my things I was allowed to proceed further. No one was permitted to go over the carriage bridge. This continued for days, still the 15th April probably. At every step outside the city, one could see nothing but only military or police at short distances with rifles and bayonets. Not a single policeman was to be seen on duty anywhere within the city. The first thing that struck me, immediately on entering the city, was the stoppage of water supply completely. Later, in the evening, I found the electric connection all over the city proper also cut off. To the best of my memory, this inconvenience also lasted at least up to 18th or 19th April, if not later. While proceeding to the Golden Temple, I saw marks of violence. Telegraph wires were cut, some buildings were burnt." (St. 1, pp. 1 & 2.)

According to the official testimony also, the cutting off of the water supply and electric light lasted three or four days, and it is quite evident that the cruel deprivation was intended largely to be a punishment for the whole city for the violence, in which only a few could take part, and which, as Lord Hunter pointed out to a witness, the peaceful citizens could not prevent.

GEN. DYER'S PROCLAMATION.
On the 13th April, in the morning at about 9.30, General Dyer entered the city with an escort and made a proclamation. It was, according to the General's evidence before Lord Hunter's Committee, in three parts. The last part is the only relevant to the occasion. It runs:—"No procession of any kind is permitted to parade the city or any part of the city or outside of it any time. Any such procession or gathering of 4 men will be looked upon and treated as an unlawful assembly and dispersed by force of arms, if necessary." General Dyer was closely questioned on the significance of the qualifications "if necessary" and on the meaning of the word "gathering" in juxtaposition to the word "procession."

"If necessary" can only mean "in the event of such gathering not dispersing otherwise," and "gathering" can only mean "gathering in a public street"; otherwise, any gathering of more than 4 men in private houses would become an unlawful assembly in terms of the proclamation.

This proclamation was read out by an interpreter in Punjabi and Urdu, at intervals, during General Dyer's progress through the city, which he says, occupied "2 or 3 hours." The drum was beaten to gather the people. A map was handed to the General indicating places at which the proclamation was read, and he admitted that it was not read in many parts of the city. We have examined the map of the city with the route marked. More than one half, and that the most populous part of the city, was left untouched by the General. There

(Continued on page 14.)

SITUATION IN MALER-KOTLA

DIST MAGISTRATE'S STRANGE MOVE

EXECUTES WARRANTS OF ARREST AIDED BY POLICE FORCE

LAHORE, July 24.
The Tribune writes:—"From reports which have reached us from time to time, it appears that things have for some time been going from bad to worse in Maler Kotla State. The recent riot at a village in the State is said to have originated in the attempt of the authorities to execute certain warrants of arrest issued in the ordinary course of law. The official statement does not, however, disclose the circumstances under which the warrants were issued or the nature of the offence or offences for which they were issued. It is not the usual practice for a District Magistrate to proceed to a village accompanied by a police force and a party of soldiers to execute warrants of arrest. This fact also requires further elucidation. The large number of casualties leads to the suspicion that it was not merely a case

UNTOUCHABLES NOBLE LEAD

ANIMAL SACRIFICES IN TEMPLES ABANDONED.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN), July 22.
Fourteen temples of untouchables abandoned animal sacrifices in the Mahakali festival held annually in these parts in Ashad. This has set a new departure from the practices.

TELEGRAM TO GANDHIJI.
The Secunderabad citizens have sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi:—"Kali festival celebrated without animal sacrifices, in the eleven Nallagutta Arundhaty temples (cobblers) temples and three Ad-Hindu temples at Ghazmandi, Deccan. The Manava seva samiti is to be congratulated for the above as it worked against great odds, the festival being locally important and attended by thousands of people from far and near. Even at Mahakali sacrifices were reduced to minimum. The samiti hopes for better results next year."—Free Press.

of the authorities trying to execute ordinary warrants of arrest.
The paper adds that the public expect a fuller official statement will be issued on the subject.—Free Press.

TO CLIMB HIMALAYAS

ITALIAN EXPEDITION TO SET OUT

LONDON, July 24.
Milan.—The Italian section of Alpine Club has arranged to fit out an expedition to climb the Himalayas next year.—Reuter's Special.

MENIN GATE MEMORIAL

OPENED BY LORD PLUMER

LONDON, July 24.
Ypres.—In glorious weather Lord Plumer unveiled and dedicated the Menin Gate Memorial in presence of a vast concourse which included the King of Belgium, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, and some 4,000 relatives of the graveside dead, largely parents and widows. The aged Mayor watched from the window. The ceremony opened with a hymn, "O God our help in ages past," and included a benediction by the Roman Catholic Bishop for the British Army and Air Force, and concluded with the "Last Post." Bugles were sounded by the Second Somerset Light Infantry and the lament by the pipers of the First Scots Guards. One minute's silence was then observed which was followed by the reveille, Belgian and British national anthems.—Reuter's Special.

FAMOUS PROFESSOR DEAD

SIR WILLIAM ASHLEY

LONDON, July 24.
The death has occurred of Sir William Ashley.—Reuter's Special.
Sir William (James) Ashley was born in 1860. He was Fellow and Lecturer of Lincoln College, Oxford (1885-88). Professor of Political Economy, Toronto University (1888-92). Professor of Economic History, Harvard (1892-1901) and Professor of Commerce, Birmingham University (1901-1925). He was lately Emeritus Professor, and Vice-Principal (1918-25). Ball Lecturer at Oxford (1922). He was a member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture (1919).

BETWEEN WHITE-HALL & "WHOLE-HOGGERS."

SIR BASIL'S PREDICAMENT.

READY TO CONSIDER MODIFIED SCHEME OF CONTROL?

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, who came here to attend the Reserve Bank Bill Committee meetings, leaves for Bombay to-day. Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Ramdas and P. C. Desikachari left Calcutta yesterday. Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyengar, who has gone on a flying visit to Allahabad to meet Pandit Motilal Nehru, will return tomorrow morning. The oppositionists, it is understood, held informal conversations regarding the issues on which dissenting minutes shall be recorded, proposing the re-opening of those issues in the Assembly. No decision was arrived at as information was not available regarding Sir Basil Blackett's final attitude.

PUT SIR BASIL IN WRONG.

The view prevalent among the oppositionists was that as few issues as possible should be raised by dissenting minutes and that they should accept the majority verdict of the Committee on the issues on which they had lost, provided it was not inconsistent with their basic principles. By this action, it was stated, they would be giving a lead to Sir Basil Blackett, and at the same time, make it difficult for him to re-open the shareholders' bank scheme in the Assembly, after having accepted it with the provision for an Indian majority on the directorate during the discussions in the Committee. It was held, says "The Statesman," that if the opposition proposed to reopen in the Assembly by their minutes every issue on which they had lost in the Committee, it would be regarded as an additional justification for Sir Basil Blackett to re-open the shareholders' bank scheme, while if the number of issues proposed to be reopened in the Assembly were confined to a minimum in the dissenting minutes, it would put Sir Basil Blackett in the in any attempt wrong revive the shareholders' bank scheme.

SHAREHOLDERS' BANK AGAIN.

It is also pointed out that under the legislative rules the right to reopen a question decided in a Committee will not be lost to opposition members in the Assembly by the absence of a reference to it in the minutes. As far as is known, Sir Basil Blackett proposes to attach a lengthy minute, reiterating the Government's demand for a shareholders' bank as a matter of safeguard, as otherwise his hands may be tied in the Assembly. The opposition members, it is understood, are agreed that the issue of the ratio and that of a gold currency should, however, be definitely included among the subjects which shall be re-opened by unfavourable winds. He will leave for Benares tomorrow.—A.P.

BETWEEN WHITEHALL AND "WHOLE-HOGGERS."

"FIGHTING ON TWO FRONTS."

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Notwithstanding the fact that he may propose the revival of the shareholders' bank scheme in his dissenting minute, Sir Basil Blackett, it is understood, has given sufficient indication of his readiness to reopen negotiations at Simla and consider sympathetically a modified scheme of control which does not give to the legislature the right to elect Directors. This is an issue on which, it is understood, Sir Basil Blackett has definite instructions from Whitehall, a circumstance which, it is said, explains his firmness on this solitary issue.

One other issue on which Sir Basil is reported to have equally emphatic instructions from Whitehall is in regard to the gold currency. The Finance Member, it is stated, does not wholly share the view of Whitehall as to the disastrous consequences of even a modest measure which gives India a gold currency within well-defined limits. According to well-informed circles, Sir Basil Blackett. It is said, has to fight on two fronts, on the one, the Secretary of State who does not view with favour the transfer of financial control from Whitehall to India, and on the other, the "whole-hoggers." Pandit Mahaviya and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. By the time the members meet at Simla, it is expected that Sir Basil Blackett will have corresponded with the Secretary of State and conferred with his colleagues on the Executive Council, and know more clearly than now how far he is free to come to terms with the opposition. Sir Basil Blackett, it is stated, has the full co-operation of the Viceroy and the Executive Council in his labours for the establishment of a Reserve Bank, which will have, it is not the full support of the public, at least a fair measure of

RECALL OF MADRAS GOVERNOR

ACCUSED OF TAKING SIDE

MALABAR TENANCY COMMITTEE TO BE BOYCOTTED

CALCUTTA, July 22.

To protest against the appointment of the Malabar Tenancy Committee recently appointed by the Madras Government, a well-attended public meeting was held this evening at the Town Hall. Mr. K. Madhavu Nair, M.L.C., moved the following resolution which was unanimously passed:

"Whereas His Excellency the Governor has voted the Malabar Tenancy Bill in sheer disregard of the public opinion of this district and the considered verdict of the Madras Legislative Council and whereas as a result of this act of tyranny is being perpetrated in this district under Government auspices and whereas His Excellency seems to have allowed the Law Member Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer to do as he likes in the matter of Malabar Tenancy and whereas the Law Member has been discharging his trust in an irresponsible and reprehensible manner and whereas there are strong reasons to believe that His Excellency is taking sides in this controversy this meeting humbly requests His Majesty's Government to take immediate steps to recall His Excellency from this presidency."

Resolutions protesting against the appointment of the Malabar Tenancy Committee and its personnel, resolving completely to boycott the Committee and inviting tenants of other places in the district to do likewise were also passed.—A.P.

it. Sir Basil Blackett, it is understood, is opposed to carrying the Reserve Bank Bill through the Assembly by a narrow vote, as the case in regard to the ratio legislation. His view is said to be that it is no use carrying the Reserve Bank Bill through if a large section in the Assembly make a lead set against it. With these views, Sir Basil Blackett, it is said, will press on the Secretary of State the desirability of an understanding with the opposition as an alternative to a complete abandonment of the Reserve Bank legislation. In this connection, significance is attached to the statement made by the Finance Member at the Indian Chamber of Commerce, that "if the Government put the Reserve Bank Bill on the statute, it can only be by agreement and not by a pugilist fight." Sir Basil, it is hoped to carry his point with the Secretary of State with the support of the Viceroy and the Executive Council. Meanwhile, prominent members of the Opposition are expected to be busy explaining to their constituencies the losses and gain of party in the Committee, and reach Simla with a clear mandate for a compromise, or war to the end.—A.P.

STATEMENT ON EFFECT OF CLAUSE 40

CALCUTTA, July 24.

At Thursday's sitting of the Joint Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill, a statement showing the effect of clause 40 of the Bill on the Budget of the Government of India was also circulated. It stated:—

"The net profits of the Paper Currency Department and the Gold Standard Reserve on the basis of the 1927-28 Budget are:—

Paper Currency Reserve	229
Gold Standard Reserve	217
	446
Less charges of Currency Department	52
Total	394

"For purposes of the estimate of the effect of the building up of the Reserve Fund at the rate which has been provided for in Section 40 of the Bill, we may take the net annual profits of the Bank as follows:—

Net profits at present	394
Add investment of reserve balances, etc.	70
Deduct payment to Imperial Bank	18
Extra establishment of Imperial Bank	10
Total	436

"The following statement gives the distribution of the profit between Government and the Bank:—

	Government	Bank
1st year	218	218
2nd year	367	69
3rd year	386	50
4th year	386	50
5th year	386	50
6th year	386	50
7th year	423	13
		500

"The loss to the Revenue Budget works out as follows:—

1st year	176
2nd year	27
3rd year	8
4th year	8
5th year	8
6th year	8
7th year	8

"The amount earmarked out of the surplus of 1926-27 for meeting the temporary deficit due to the utilisation of the profits for strengthening the Reserve Fund as recommended by the Commission is about 1 crore. The anticipated deficit in the next few years is not likely to involve additional taxation or embarrass the extinction of Provincial contributions."—Free Press.

FOLLOW PROPHET'S NOBLE EXAMPLE.

MD. YAKUB'S APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

CARRY ON AGITATION ON SOUND PRINCIPLES.

DON'T INFLAME RELIGIOUS FEELINGS OF MASSES

DELHI, July 21 (By Mail).

In a statement to the Associated Press of India, Mian Muhammad Yakub, Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly, said:—

"There is not a single Muslim of any sect or creed whose inner susceptibilities have not been deeply touched and religious feelings sorely injured by the attack on their Holy Prophet by the author of 'Rangila Rasul,' and the excitement and storm of protest caused by the judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Duleep Singh acquitting the author of the book, were therefore quite natural.

"I find myself quite unable to agree with those who hold that base attacks on the life of the founders of any religion are not calculated to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects, and, therefore, they do not fall within the scope of Section 153-A, I. P. C. The lucid and well-reasoned judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Dalal of the Allahabad High Court, recently delivered in the case of the author of 'Vishatkar Jivan' is an illuminating pronouncement on the subject. But whatever one may say about the legal acumen and power of the judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Duleep Singh, it is certainly not right to accuse him of wilful and deliberate misinterpretation of the provisions of the law. In protesting against a highly immoral act, we must not make ourselves guilty of the same offence. AGITATION ON SOUND PRINCIPLES.

Agitation must be carried on thoroughly constitutional and sound principles. To inflame the religious feelings of the masses, to introduce the old condemned method of making threatening speeches and to turn a genuine feeling of real injury into artificial propaganda in order to captivate mass popularity is bound to spoil the very cause for which it is brought into existence. It was the height of folly to demand the removal of Sir Shadi Lal in this connection. Whatever may have been the feelings of the Mussulmans of the Punjab about their Chief Justice, this was certainly not the proper occasion to make a demonstration of them. One who strikes at cold iron is bound to break his own hammer. But equally worthy of condemnation is the attitude of certain Hindu organs in not easing the situation.

"I would earnestly appeal to my

Muslim brethren of the Punjab in particular, and of other places in general, not to exceed the bounds of self-control. They should follow the noble example of the Holy Prophet Himself who, in the teeth of the strongest persecution and provocation, always prayed for forgiveness for his enemies. Let them wait and see what action is taken by the extremely capable Governor of the Province concerned. Indiscreet eruptions of mass misbehaviour might tend to hamper His Excellency's actions and spoil the cause itself."—A. P.

SCURRILOUS ATTACKS ON PROPHET.

DEMAND FOR A NEW LAW

AMRITSAR, July 23.

The proceedings at a Mahomedan public meeting in the Anjuman Park presided over by Babu Mira Baksh, Municipal Commissioner, became very noisy when the chairman moved a resolution offering thanks to the Governor for showing his sympathy to the Muslim grievances in connection with 'Rangila Rasul' case. A number of speeches were made in which it was pointed out that the Mahomedans should properly organise themselves, should carry on 'Tabligh' and proceed constitutionally.

A number of resolutions demanding a law for the protection of the Prophet from scurrilous attacks, the appointment of Mahomedans as High Court judges, the release of the Editor and Proprietor of 'Muslim Outlook' and appealing to the Mahomedans to organise themselves, to open their own shops and adopt untouchability in the case of Hindus and make use of co-operative banks were passed.—A. P.

ANOTHER AMRITSAR PROTEST.

AMRITSAR, July 23.

Resolutions demanding dismissal of Mr. Justice Duleep Singh, appointment of an Inquiry Commission to enquire into the affairs of the Punjab High Court and asking for release of Khilafat workers and volunteers were passed at a public meeting of Muslims held last night to protest against Mr. Justice Duleep Singh's judgment and the observations of Sir Geoffrey De Montmorency in the Punjab Legislative Council.—A. P.

FINANCE MEMBER'S REMARKS

PREJUDICIAL TO MILL INDUSTRY.

BOMBAY, July 23.

With reference to the remarks of the Finance Member on the Textile Tariff Report before the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Calcutta, the Secretary of the M. C. owners' Association has sent a telegram to the Commerce Department of the Government of India, regretting Sir Basil's utterance as the matter is "still under the consideration by the Government."

The telegram says: "My Committee request you to convey to the Government of India their surprise and regret that the Finance Member should have tried to prejudice a fair and impartial consideration of the issues involved, by the expression of personal views with regard to the effects supposed to follow the imposition of tariffs, while the case for the protection of the industry is still under the consideration of the Government of India."—Free Press.

ENGINEERING DISPUTE ENDS.

LONDON, July 23.

Rugby.—Peace has been secured in the engineering industry. By two to one majority the men have accepted the offer made by the employers for an increase of two shillings per week. The increase affects about 165,000.—B.O.W.

EARL BEATTY SWORN P. C.

LONDON, July 23.

The Earl Beatty was sworn Privy Councillor on the occasion of his retirement as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty.—Reuter's Special.

EN ROUTE TO CANADA

SEND OFF TO PRINCE OF WALES AND BALDWIN

LONDON, July 23.

The Prince of Wales, Prince George, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin were given an enthusiastic send-off at Waterloo, this morning "en route" to Canada. The Duke of York bade farewell to his brothers. Mr. Baldwin, interviewed by Reuter said he hoped during his seventeen days' stay in Canada to set foot in every province.—Reuter.

BOMBAY GOVT. AND AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

DISPUTE OVER GRANT TO AIDED SCHOOLS

AHMEDABAD, July 23.

A dispute has arisen between the Government of Bombay and the School Board of the local Municipality with regard to the grant paid by the Government on accounts of grants paid by the Municipality to aided schools. It is said that these grants were hitherto paid by Government and not the Municipality and the Municipality consented to pay them in 1926-27 on the Government promising to pay the whole of the grants.

Government, it is understood, has, however, now decided to pay only one half of the grants. Thereupon the School Board of the local Municipality has decided not to pay any grants in the future to aided schools and to seek the assistance of Law Courts to recover the full grant for the year 1926-27.—A. P.

THE DELHI PROPOSALS

PUNJAB MUSLIM M. L. C.'S DECLARATION

JOINT ELECTORATES NOT WANTED

SIMLA, July 23.

A communication of considerable importance is made available to the Associated Press by Malik Feroz Khan Noon, the Minister for Local Self-Government, Punjab, recording the views of 27 Muslim members of the Punjab Legislative Council headed by the Minister on the subject of joint electorates. The declaration quotes textually the resolution passed by the sessions of the All-India Muslim League at Bombay in 1924, at Aligarh in 1925 and at Delhi in 1926. The declaration proceeds:—

"Whereas since January 1927 some Muslims have expressed a wish that separate electorates for Muslims be abandoned in favour of joint electorates with earmarked Muslim seats, whereas the Muslim members of the Punjab Legislative Council hereby declare that we adhere to clause (e) of the resolution mentioned above viz., 'the idea of joint electorates with specified number of seats being unacceptable to Indian Muslims on the ground of its being a fruitful source of discord and disunion and also of being wholly inadequate to achieve the object of effective representation of the various communal groups, the representation of the latter shall continue to be by means of separate electorates as at present provided. It shall be open to any community at any time to abandon their separate electorate in favour of general electorate.'

JOINT ELECTORATES NOT WANTED.

"We further declare that at present the Punjab Muslims do not wish to abandon either separate electorate in favour of the general electorate whether with or without earmarked seats for Muslims. We further declare that we are definitely opposed to the movement which some Muslims have set afoot of bringing round the Mussulmans to agree to joint electorates with earmarked seats for Muslims, inasmuch as we firmly believe that in view of (a) the caste-ridden prejudices of our Hindu brethren, (b) the attempts at Hindu revivalism resulting in accentuation of differences in culture, (c) the tendency for economic differences and for other reasons, it would not be in the interest of India's future development and of stable Swaraj, that Government should abolish separate electorates and have joint electorates, as these will tend to strengthen the tendency for Muslims to grow more ignorant and more impoverished. We hereby authorize the Minister to publish these decisions and to take such steps that throughout the Punjab this is affirmed and reported to the press and to the Government. We further resolve that one of us should proceed to England to place before the British public our views expressed herein which are the views of the entire Muslim Punjab shares with us, and we have reason further to believe that these views are shared by the Indian Muslims as well."

THE SIGNATORIES.

The declaration is signed by Malik Feroz Khan Noon, Minister for Local Self-Government, Mian Ahmed Yarkhan, Mr. Mubarak Ali Shah, Mr. Zaffarullah Khan, Mohd. Haiyat Qureshi, Mr. Saadullah Khan, Mr. Umar Hayat, Mr. Habibullah Khan, Sir Rahim Baksh, Mr. Mohammed Abdulrahman Khan, Dr. Sir Mohammed Iqbal, Ali Ahmed, Mr. Mohd. Amin Khan, Mr. Faiz Mohd., Mr. Khan, Mohd. Khan, Mr. Mohd. Raza Shah, Nawab Mohd. Jamal Khan, Risalat Noor Khan, Pir Akbarali, Mr. Mohd. Saifullah Khan, Mr. M. A. Ghani, Syed Mohd. Hussain, Capt. Sikander Hayat Khan, Mr. Yasin Khan, Nawab Major Talib Mohd. Khan, Mr. Din Mohd. and Mr. Abdullah Khan.—Associated Press.

MOVE AGAINST COMMUNALISM

JOINT SELECTION BOARD IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, July 23.

In consultation with the influential representatives of all communities, it has been proposed to form a Joint Selection Board for organising and directing the coming Nagpur Municipal elections in order to secure the best candidates for the Committee and to stop candidates being run on communal lines.—Free Press.

MOTH AEROPLANE CRASHES

PILOTS INJURED.

SHILLONG, July 22.

A moth aeroplane to visit Shillong for the first time crashed this morning, injuring three sightseers who are now in Hospital. The pilot was also injured.—A. P.

BOMB EXPLOSIONS IN BUENOS AIRES

LONDON, July 23.

Buenos Aires.—A bomb exploded on 22nd instant at the base of the statue of George Washington and almost destroyed the pedestal of the statue given to the country by the American Colony on the occasion of the centenary of the Argentine Republic. Another bomb exploded in front of the Ford motor car Agents' shop. Both these attempts are attributed to the sympathisers of Sacco and Vanzetti.—Reuter's Special.

INDIANS IN S. RHODESIA.

MR. ANDREWS' SATISFACTION.

CERTAIN HARDSHIPS REMOVED.

LONDON, July 23.

Cape Town.—Mr. C. F. Andrews interviewed by Reuter on the Indian situation in Southern Rhodesia, said that his second visit to meet the administration has been entirely satisfactory. The New Licensing Act had been modified in accordance with his suggestions for removing certain hardships on Indians. On the other hand, Indians had agreed to bring their families instead of leaving them in India bringing them into line with the important clause in reciprocity resolutions of the Imperial Conference of 1918 and 1921 and also harmonise the situation in Rhodesia with that contemplated by the Union Conference. Mr. Andrews showed great satisfaction at the statement of Sir Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya, that he was pleased with the Indian Agreement and was desirous of meeting Rt. Hon. Sastri.—Reuter.

FRANCE AND OLYMPIC GAMES.

M. COTY OFFERS TO DONATE MILLION FRANCS.

LONDON, July 23.

Paris.—Mr. Francois Coty, manufacturer and owner of the newspaper, 'Figaro' has offered to subscribe a million francs to enable France to be represented at the Olympic games of 1928.—Reuter's Special.

IMPORTANT DECISION

EXISTENCE OF BRITISH EMPIRE AT STAKE

LONDON, July 23.

Paris.—The 'Volonte' declares that whatever decision taken at yesterday's British Cabinet meeting it is very important because British naval supremacy and consequently the existence of the British Empire is at stake.—Reuter.

COTTON MILLS IN ENGLAND.

PROPOSED CLOSING FOR EXTRA WEEK

LONDON, July 23.

The Committee of Master Cotton Spinners Federation has decided to ballot the American yarn spinning section of the Cotton Trade on the proposal to close mills for an extra week in addition to the usual week's holiday between now and 10th September.—Reuter's Special.

LATE KING OF ROUMANIA.

COURT MOURNING IN INDIA ANNOUNCED

SIMLA, July 23.

A Gazette Extraordinary announces Court Mourning for two weeks from the 20th July, and half mourning from 27th July, over the death of the King of Roumania.—A. P.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

ENQUIRY INTO ITS AFFAIRS.

DELHI, July 24.

Unofficial news has been received here that Her Highness the Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University has decided to appoint a Commission to submit a report on the University's affairs.

It is understood that Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla will be the Chairman of the Commission and Sir George Anderson, Director of Public Instruction, the Punjab, and Sir Phillip Hartog will be among the members.—A. P.

PIRATES ATTACK SEQUEL

NORWAY INDIGNANT

LONDON, July 23.

Oslo.—The pirates' attack on the steamer 'Solviken' has caused great indignation in shipping circles. The Foreign Office has instructed the Norwegian Consul-General at Shanghai to confer with the representatives of other sea-faring powers with a view to joint action, and also investigate the possibility of receiving compensation.—Reuter.

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WHYSALLS FINE DISPLAY.

NORTHANTS LOSE 5 WKTS. FOR 60.

CHAPMAN TO APPEAR AGAINST SURREY.

LONDON, July 23. A fine partnership between Ducat and Shepherd for the third wicket yielded 175 runs in 135 minutes. Shepherd played with retreating freedom, his 100 including 44 runs in boundaries. Ducat played skilful cricket hitting nine fours. Hearne displayed his customary restraint in making a century against England, only 20 out of his 110 coming in boundaries. Bates, who was associated with him in an hour and quarter's partnership which realised 92 runs, hit with considerable power preaching boundary on eight occasions.

The match between Yorkshire and Nottingham, which was witnessed by 14,000 spectators, was Richmond's benefit. Beneficiaries were, however, unable to play owing to slight indisposition. Nottingham's innings lasted five hours and they were indebted for their score of nearly 300 mainly to Whyssall who gave one of the finest displays of his career. He played faultless cricket for four hours and forty minutes; his chief hits being twenty-one fours. The Northants gave a poor exhibition on a good wicket. They lost their first five wickets for 60 runs in an hour. Storer gave an excellent display, hitting six fours. Lee followed up his success with the ball with well-played, chanceless innings which realised 50. Mead was unfortunate not to be able to reach his century. He scored all round wicket, his strokes being much appreciated. He made eleven fours.

The presence of Chapman in the Kent team against Surrey raises an interesting point in view of his refusal to play at Bristol in test match for business reasons. Hibbs, when he was asked to participate in Sheffield trial, had been out of field for some weeks owing to indisposition and not feeling justified in playing so important a contest, declined the invitation. On the day of the trial he was anxious to get match practice, but the Surrey Committee in view of the arrangement between the counties to give up the players required for trials decided that Hobbs could not play. Fender feels strongly on the matter, but there is no reason to believe that the Surrey Committee will take action.—*Reuter's Special.*

THE ALDWYCH SITE.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S OFFER RECOMMENDED FOR ACCEPTANCE.

LONDON, July 23. The Government of India's offer of rent of £9000 per year for the site at Aldwych has been recommended for acceptance of the London County Council on July 26th.—*Reuter's Special.*

CHOLERA IN BASRAH

Basrah.—Many cases of cholera have occurred in Abadan and five deaths have taken place in Basrah. Traffic between Abadan and Basrah has been stopped from this morning until the situation is safely in hand.—*Reuter's Special.*

INDIAN TROOPS LEAVE CHINA

LONDON, July 24. Shanghai.—Second Gloucestershire and second Durham Light Infantry have left for India on board the "Karnala".—*Reuter's Special.*

A NEW MENACE TO OUR FREEDOM

(Continued from page 6.) helping each other. It is only in this unfortunate country that national sentiment has not been cultivated to that extent as other countries have done towards national industries and institutions. What this country requires to-day is work in the direction of nation building and this can be done only if the people, particularly, the educated and the business community evince real, genuine and unalloyed interest in Indian things and everything Indian. There are many directions in which this work can be successfully done. I have indicated in my previous articles how this can be done. This is the only way in which we can successfully meet the agitation of vested interests. What is required to-day is an Indianised outlook in our everyday affairs and if this cardinal virtue is properly understood and put into practice, a great step will have been taken in the direction of Swaraj. Any amount of idle talk and futile threats without effective action behind us will not carry us anywhere. The present condition of this country requires that combined and effective measures should be taken in such a manner as would enable India steadily to march to its appointed goal without let or hindrance from any vested interests, however powerful and aggressive they may be.

H. E. The Commander-in-Chief, Major F. A. McCartney and Captain K.C.D. Dawson left Government House, Ganeshkind on Saturday the 23rd July.

Owing to the state of the ground the Cricket Match arranged between H. E. The Governor of Bombay's Team and the B. J. Medical School, Poona on Sunday the 24th July was cancelled.

SOLIDARITY OF WORLD LABOUR.

MR. GIRI'S IMPRESSIONS.

MADRAS, July 22. We would be indulging in a fool's paradise to expect from the Englishmen, a spirit of self-abnegation and to hope that they would grant India what she wants or deserves. This was the view expressed by Mr. V. V. Giri, when interviewed by the "Swarajya".

Referring to the International Labour Conference, he said that it clearly indicated the solidarity of World Labour. He then gave the impressions of his visit of the several Labour Federations in the continent of Europe. He said that workers all the world over had discovered that the last War was a game of the capitalists.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JULY 25TH)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshinaharaj Jothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LEO.

If to-day is your birthday it is clear that you are a pucca businessman, always demanding a fair price for unfair articles. The "tricks of the trade" many of which you undoubtedly learnt when you went to the "milk" of the "Nation of Shopkeepers" taught you the slogan of "rock-bottom prices," "huge sacrifice (but whose sacrifice?) sale", etc. You are of a very suspicious nature, and having been defrauded once or twice by some unscrupulous customers, that is, being twice bitten twenty times shy, you are always afraid of being fooled by a disguised army of shop-lifters, and so ask your assistants to be on the "qui vive," by repeating that phrase which is now an open secret: "Keep Two on Ten." When any of your employees asks for an increase in his salary, for Allah in His unbounded Mercy having increased the number of his family, you will thunder out in the presence of the whole staff and say: "What right have you to produce children more than you can honourably maintain yourself? Did you take my advice before marriage, or each time before...." A heartless master, all will agree; specially when they see that, like that famous Kazi who only believed in preaching and not practising, you yourself will have a score of children, all of whom when they troop in the shop for sweets and echoes, and toffeees your employees are expected to fondle and caress. Even on sick-bed you will require your work to be attended to as usual, and will cry out like the Jew shop-keeper, who on his death-bed and a little before the last sacrament, enquired whether all children and his wife were present; and when the names of all of them were mentioned to him as being present, blurted out: "Then who the devil is looking after the shop?"

To-day Jupiter will be in retrograde motion, and Mars goes to Virgo, and the Sun will be in trine with Saturn. The effect of these movements will be this: The depressed classes will gain some advantages from Ma-Bap Sircar. Government employees will also benefit much, and the fear of the instant dismissal of clerks of the Bombay Government as a result of the introduction of type-copying system, is not well-founded.

istic gods and were determined not to repeat it. There was a growing affinity between White and coloured Labour and he instanced a resolution brought forward by the Indian Delegation, according to representation to coloured workers of Asia and Africa. Opposition was apprehended from the British Delegation. But owing to the efforts of the Socialist leaders, the claims urged by the Indian Delegation had been recognised.

At the Transport Workers' Federation in Paris, Mr. Giri was warmly welcomed by the Secretary of Federation who declared that the Workers of the West were indirectly responsible for the thraldom of the East and it would be a shame to talk of international solidarity unless each country became self-governing. On behalf of Indian workers, Mr. Giri concluded, he invited M. Albert Thomas, ex-Minister, France, to visit India next November.—*Free Press.*

STATES SUBJECTS CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY.

AHMEDABAD, July 23. It has been decided to hold an All-India States Subjects Conference in Bombay in the second week of October.

The Executive Committee of the Kathiawar Political Conference is to meet at Wankar on the 31st instant to fix the dates and place of the special session that is to be held in connection with the imposition of the customs line between Kathiawar and British India.—*A.P.*

KING RECEIVES SIR H. DOBBS.

LONDON, July 23. The King received Sir Henry Dobbs.—*Reuter's Special.*

GENERAL DYER DEAD.

(Continued from page 7.)

is abundant evidence to show that very few citizens knew anything about the proclamation. Moreover, the 13th April was, as stated before, the Baisaki, Hindu New Year's day, and many people from surrounding villages were streaming in who knew nothing of the proclamation. That such people did come and could not have heard the proclamation is admitted by the official witnesses.

At or about the time of this proclamation, a boy was announcing in the streets of Amritsar, by beating a tin can, that a meeting would be held at 4 p.m. at Jalleanwalla Bagh, and that Lala Kanhya Lal would preside at that meeting. There may be a question as to the exact time of this announcement by the boy. The evidence before us, however, shows that the announcement was made sometime before the proclamation by General Dyer. Lala Kanhya Lal says, "I heard that some men (who have not been traced up to this time to my knowledge) had, on the 13th April, proclaimed that a lecture would be given in the Jalleanwalla Garden by me. This led or induced the public to think that I would give them some sound advice on the situation then existing." (St. 29, p. 73.)

IN A HURRY

At about 12.45 p.m., General Dyer was informed that a big meeting was to be held at Jalleanwalla Bagh at 4.30 that very afternoon. General Dyer admits that he took no steps to prevent the meeting. "I want you to explain," asked Lord Hunter, "why you did not take measures to prevent a crowd from assembling at the Jalleanwalla Bagh." The General answered, "I went there as soon as I could. I had to organise my forces to think the matter out.... I thought I had done enough in warning them not to meet." Lord Hunter asked, "Did the making of dispositions necessitate the occupation of the time between 12.40 to 4 p.m.?" General Dyer answered, "I did not believe that they would really meet after all that I had done in the morning. I did not think of sending off another force and warn them not to go." He got definite information at 4 o'clock that the meeting was actually being held. Soon after he marched off towards the city with picketing parties consisting of 25 rifles of Gurkhas and 25 Sikhs. He had also 40 more Gurkhas armed with 'Khukhris', and he took two armoured cars with him. He went at the 'ordinary walking pace.' To Lord Hunter's question, "why he did not consider there was any necessity for proceeding with any extra expedition," he said, "No, Sir, it was very hot, we went at the usual pace of marching." He reached the Bagh about 5 or 5.15 p.m.

What is Jalleanwalla Bagh? The word 'bagh' is a misnomer. 'Jalle' is the caste name of the original owner, 'wala' is the genitive termination; and the 'bagh', meaning a garden, is really an open piece of waste land surrounded by houses. It was, at the time, a private property owned in common by several people. As will appear from the plan attached, it is an irregular quadrangle, indifferently walled; and in most cases, the back walls of the houses surrounding it enclose the quadrangle. There are three trees in the quadrangle, a dilapidated 'Samadh' (tomb) with a dome, and a well. The main entrance is a narrow passage through which armoured cars happily could not pass. There were no other regular entrances, but at 4 or 5 points, it was possible to get out through narrow openings. The ground at the entrance is an elevation, remarkable fit for posting soldiers and firing upon a crowd in front. When therefore, General Dyer marched into the Bagh with his 90 soldiers, the crowd had no easy exit. 20,000 PERSONS ATTEND MEETING.

According to the evidence before us, Hans Raj, prior to General Dyer's arrival, was in possession of the audience estimated at 20,000. He and a few others were standing on an improvised platform marked on the plan. An aeroplane was hovering over the meeting before the arrival of the troops. Hans Raj asked the meeting not to be afraid. The audience included many boys and children, and some men had come with infants in their arms. The people had no 'lathis' with them. There were some C.I.D. men also at the meeting. Two of them were seen talking to Hans Raj. General Dyer deployed 25 soldiers to the right and 25 to the left, on the high ground on the north side of the rectangular space. It is best to give what happened afterwards, in his own words:—

"Q.—When you got into the 'bagh,' what did you do?"

A.—I opened fire.

Q.—At once?

A.—Immediately. I had thought about the matter and don't imagine it took me more than 30 seconds to make up my mind as to what my duty was.

Q.—As regards the crowd, what was it doing?

A.—Well, they were holding a meeting. There was a man in the centre of the place on something raised. His arms were moving about. He was evidently addressing. He was absolutely in the centre of the square, as far as I could judge. I should say some 50 or 60 yards from where my troops were drawn up.

The General had admitted that there might have been a good many who had not heard of the proclamation. So Lord Hunter asked, "On the assumption that there was that risk of people being in the crowd who were not aware of the procla-

mation, did it not occur to you that it was a proper measure to ask the crowd to disperse before you took that step of actually firing?"

A.—No, at the time I did not. I merely felt that my orders had not been obeyed, that Martial Law was flouted, and that it was my duty to fire immediately by rifle.

Q.—Before you dispersed the crowd had the crowd taken any action at all?

A.—No, Sir. They had run away, a few of them.

Q.—Did they start to run away?

A.—Yes. When I began to fire, the big mob in the centre began to run almost towards the right.

FAILING IN HIS DUTY.

Q.—Martial Law had not been proclaimed. Before you took that step, which was a serious step, did you not consider as to the propriety of consulting the Deputy Commissioner who was the civil authority responsible for the order of the city?

A.—There was no Deputy Commissioner to consult at the time. I did not think it wise to ask any body further. I had to make up my mind immediately as to what my action should be. I considered it from the Military point of view that I ought to fire immediately, that if I did not do so, I should fail in my duty....

Q.—In firing was it your object to disperse?

A.—No, Sir. I was going to fire until they dispersed.

Q.—Did the crowd at once start to disperse as soon as you fired?

A.—Immediately.

Q.—Did you continue firing?

A.—Yes.

Q.—After the crowd indicated that it was going to disperse, why did you not stop?

A.—I thought it was my duty to go on until it dispersed. If I fired a little, it would wrong in firing at all.

Then in reply to a variety of questions General Dyer said he continued to fire for about 10 minutes, and that he had no "military experience to use similar methods of dispersing crowds"; "he could have dispersed them, perhaps even without firing." But he fired, because "they would all have come back and laughed at him and he would have made a fool of himself." His reasons for firing, he has given in answer to another question, as follows:—

"I thought they were trying to assault me and my forces suddenly. All these pointed that this was a wide spread movement which was not confined to Amritsar alone, and that the situation was a wide military situation which was not confined to Amritsar." The General had fired 1650 rounds of ammunition. He admitted also that if he could have taken the armoured cars into the bagh, he would have done so and opened fire with them, that he stopped shooting, when he did because the ammunition had run out; and that the crowd was very dense. He had made no provision for aiding or removing the wounded. It was not then his duty to render aid. That was a medical question. As soon as the firing ceased he retired. From time to time, he "checked his fire and directed it upon places where the crowd was thickest," and that he did not because they were not going fast, but because he (the General) "had made up his mind to punish them for having assembled."

EYE WITNESSES' ACCOUNT.

We must now supply further details of the scene from the mouths of eye-witnesses. We have already adverted to Lala Girdhari Lal's statement. He happened to watch the scene from a house overlooking the "bagh." "I saw hundreds of persons killed on the spot. The worst part of the whole thing was that firing was directed towards the gates through which the people were running out. There were small outlets 4 or 5 in all, and bullets actually rained over the people at all these gates, and many got trampled under the feet of the rushing crowds and thus lost their lives. Blood was pouring in profusion. Even those who lay flat on the ground were shot. No arrangements were made by the authorities to look after the dead or wounded. I then gave water to the wounded and rendered such assistance as was possible. I went round the whole place and saw almost every body lying there. There were heaps of them at different of grown up people and young boys places. The dead bodies were also some had their heads cut open, others had eyes shot, and nose, chest, arms, or legs shattered. I think there must have been over 1,000 dead bodies in the garden then. I saw people were hurrying up and many had to leave their dead and wounded, because they were afraid of being fired upon again after 8 p.m." (St. 1, pp. 10, 11).

It may be mentioned here that the second part of the proclamation made on the 13th April by the drum beat reads:—

"No person residing in the city is permitted to leave his house after 8. Any person found in the street after 8 is liable to be shot."

The witness further states, "many amongst the wounded, who managed to run from the garden, succumbed to injuries on the way and lay dead in the streets. It was thus that the people of Amritsar held their 'Baisakhi' fair."

FIGURE OF DEATH ROLL.

In the matter of the death roll, it is interesting to note that according to the Government's own showing, they did not commence investigating the figure before the 20th August, i.e., four months after the tragedy. Mr. Thompson then announced that not more than 280 had died. Now they have practically accepted the Sewa Samiti's figures viz., 500, which are based on actual tracing and represent the minimum. The exact figure will never be known, but after careful investigation, we consider that Lala Girdhari Lal's compu-

tation of 1000 is by no means an exaggerated calculation. They must have been in different shots, if after directing their fire in the thickest part in a concentrated area, and among 20,000 people, the soldiers were not able to kill 1000 men. Let it further be remembered, the fire was directed even into and from the Hindu, the narrow lane to the right, on the plan. We observed bullet marks on a balcony opposite the lane; and evidence has been led before us to show that soldiers were posted at points outside the Bagh to guard approaches, and men were shot whilst they were effecting their escape through these approaches. There can be no doubt that General Dyer's plan was to kill the largest number, and if the number was 1000 and not more, the fault was not his. His ammunition was exhausted, and he could not take his armoured cars through the passage, it being too narrow.

It is not possible to describe, in all the hideous details, the events of the 13th, and to use Justice Rankin's expression, its "frightfulness. In order to appreciate it fully, one must read the whole of the official evidence and the evidence published by us. After the violence of the 10th April, the English Officials had become angry, and perhaps rightly so. The very men, towards whom they were in the habit of showing courtesy, now repelled them. Lala Dholan Das, a reputed resident of Amritsar, was one such man, but when he went at the request of the authorities to see them, he found them in an angry mood. "All were in excited temper, so much so that Mr. Seymour is reported to have said that for every one European life one thousand Indians would be sacrificed. Some one suggested bombing of the town, and Lala Dholan Das informed the officers that if, in any way, any part of the Golden Temple was touched or damaged, there would be no end of trouble, as this temple was held sacred all over the Punjab." (St. 1, p. 7.)

Mr. Muhammad Sadiq, Barrister, went with others to see the authorities regarding the disposal of the dead on the 11th April. He says, "The impression I got from the talk I had with them was that, as Europeans had been murdered, their blood could not remain unavenged, and if there be the least resistance or disobedience or any breach of the peace, sufficient amount of force would be used and, if necessary, the city would be bombarded." (St. 19. Dr. Balmokand, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, says that on the 11th April, Col. Smith, the Civil Surgeon, remarked, "that General Dyer was coming and he would bombard the city. He drew diagrams and showed us how the city would be shelled and how it would be raised to the ground in half an hour. I said that I lived in the city, and what was to become of me if there was bombardment. He replied that I had better leave the city and live in the hospital, if I wanted to save myself."

"THE STAGGERING BLOW."

Thus we know why and how the 'fright-

BRITISH INDIA PRODUCTS.

PORTUGAL GRANTS MOST FAVOURED NATION TREATMENT

LONDON, July 24. Madrid.—The Cabinet Council has approved of the decree granting the products of British India the most favoured nation treatment.—*Reuter.*

fulness of the 13th April came about. A staggering blow had to be delivered. The idea of bombardment was evidently given up. The meeting of the 13th furnished a ready chance and General Dyer seized it. Mr. C. F. Andrews has called it a massacre, even like the Glenco Massacre. If there can be degrees in assessing values of inhumanities, we consider that the massacre of Glenco was infinitely worse than the massacre of Jalleanwalla Bagh, but the standard of correctness, exacted to-day, was not the standard set in the Military Manuals of the days of the Glenco Massacre. In our opinions even the people who heard the proclamation had not understood the significance or the meaning of the prohibitory part of it. Not a single man went to that meeting in open defiance of the proclamation. No provocation whatever was given to the Military Authorities and nothing, either in Amritsar or outside it, justified the massacre. It was a calculated act of inhumanity, and if the British Rule in India is to be purged of this inexcusable wrong, General Dyer must be immediately relieved of his command and brought to justice.

He has stated to Lord Hunter's Committee that Sir Michael O'Dwyer approved of his action. It is unthinkable to us that one who was a trustee for the inhabitants of the Punjab, should have endorsed a crime against humanity. Even under Martial Law "do facto" or "de jure", certain cannot of decency be obligatory on Commanding Officers. We venture to submit that General Dyer totally disregarded them. We repeat that we do not, in any shape or form, desire to defend or minimise either the murders of Englishmen or incendiarism. We believe that they are indefensible, but no deeds, however dastardly, of an enraged mob can warrant a slaughter of innocent people, such as General Dyer was guilty of.

The fourteenth of April was devoted by the people to clearing the dead or wounded, and burning or burying the dead. Permission had to be obtained for the purpose, and this was the laconic proclamation issued. "The inhabitants may burn or bury their dead as soon as they please. There must be no demonstration of any kind."

"ALL QUIET ON 14TH."

In reply to Lord Hunter's questions as to the state of the city on the 14th, General Dyer said, "I went through the city to see if my orders had been carried out or not, I visited the pickets. All was quiet." At about 2 p.m., a meeting of the local residents, Municipal Commissioners, Magistrates and Merchants was called at the

BRITISH SOLDIERS' BRAVERY.

STATELY ARCH AS MEMORIAL

IMPOSING UNVEILING CEREMONY

LONDON, July 24. 700 poor mothers whose boys did not come back have been granted free passage to Ypres. They will swell an enormous pilgrimage for which, a chain of special trains and steamers is running constantly during the weekend in connection with the unveiling to-day of a memorial arch at the famous Menin Road to commemorate the 58,000 British soldiers who died on the grim Ypres Salient in war time without leaving the graves.

The Memorial takes the form of a dignified arch of stately proportions astride Menin Road with a lion rampant, facing the direction from which the German hosts fruitlessly flung themselves for several years. This was the scene of first gas attack in history. An impressively simple inscription heads the list of names resembling an edition of the army list. Field-marshal Plumer who directed the first defence unveils the memorial and will recite a prayer specially written by the Archbishop of Canterbury, commending to the Almighty "the Souls of our brother who laid down their lives for the country but whose earthly resting-place no man knoweth".—*Reuter's Special.*

Kotwali, whereat the Commissioner read the following order: "Do you people want peace or war? We are prepared in every way. The Government is all powerful. *Sarfar* has conquered Germany and is capable of doing every thing. The General will give orders to-day. The city is in his possession. I can do nothing. You will have to obey orders."

Mr. Kitchin, the Commissioner, then went away. General Dyer with Messrs. Miles Irving, Rohill, Plomer and military guard, came about 5 p.m. He rushed into the room, followed by others, all exceedingly angry, and made a speech in Urdu. The following is the translation:—

"You people know well that I am a sepoy and soldier. Do you want war or peace? If you wish for war the Government is prepared for it, and if you want peace, then obey my orders and open all your shops; else, I will shoot. For me the battle-field of France or Amritsar is the same. I am a military man and I will go straight. Neither shall I move to the right, nor to the left. Speak up, if you want war. In case there is to be peace, my order is to open all shops at once. You people talk against the Government, and persons educated in Germany on a bengal talk edition. I shall regard all these. Obey orders. I do not wish to have anything else. I have served in the military for over 30 years. I understand the Indian Sepoy and the Sikh people very well. You will have to observe peace; otherwise, the shops will be opened by force and by rifles. You must inform me of the *budmashes*. I will shoot them. Obey by orders and open shops. Speak up if you want war." The General was followed by Mr. Miles Irving, the Deputy Commissioner. We call two sentences from his speech:—"You have committed a bad act in killing the English. The revenge will be taken upon you and your children."

On the 15th, all the shops were opened. One would have thought that, with the retribution of the 13th, the speeches of the 14th and the opening of the shops, the ordinary civil rule would be resumed, but it was not to be. The revenge had not yet been fully taken. Martial Law was, therefore, proclaimed and what was true in fact became a fact in law. It remained in force up to the 9th June and the life of the people in Amritsar was made intolerable in a variety of ways:—

HOW LIFE IN AMRITSAR WAS MADE INTOLERABLE.

1. The street in which Miss Sherwood was assaulted was set apart for hogging people and for making those who passed through it to crawl on their bellies.
2. All were made to *Salam* in theory English officers only, but in practice every Englishman, on pain of being arrested and suffering indignities.
3. Flogging was administered publicly and otherwise, even for trivialities.
4. All the lawyers of the town were made special constables without cause, and made to work like ordinary coolies.
5. Indiscriminate arrests were effected of persons, irrespective of status, and during detention they were subjected to humiliations, discomforts and indescribable tortures for the purpose of extorting confession or evidence, or for the purposes of merely humiliating them.
6. Special Tribunals were formed for trying offences, which resulted in gross injustice in the name of law, leaving the aggrieved parties without a right of appeal.

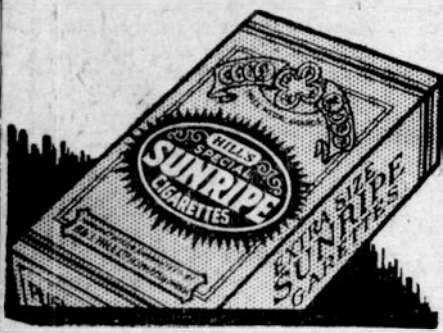
GENERAL DALY'S RESIGNATION

EUTHUSIASTIC SUPPORTER OF CONSCRIPTION

LONDON, July 24. Basrah.—A royal Trada has been issued accepting the resignation of General Daly, British adviser to the Ministry of Defence and Inspector-General of the Iraq Army. The vernacular newspaper "Al-Nasr" in its leader says that General Daly was an enthusiastic supporter of the proposed conscription despite the Residency's opposition.—*Reuter's Special.*

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PANDIT NITYANAND'S DEMAND.

"TRY ME IN OPEN COURT IF
I AM GUILTY."

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 21.
A reply has been sent to the Bundi State Council by Pandit Bohra Nityanand Nagar, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the State, demanding open trial if there are any charges against him. It will be remembered that when Mr. Nityanand's representation to the Viceroy against the order of deportation was published the State Council informed the public that he was holding no post at any time or the State and that he was deported from the State for mis-conduct, causing obstruction in State affairs and formation of plots. Mr. Nityanand has now addressed the Bundi State Council, thanking them for admission of the fact of deportation but demanding reasons therefore. Is refuting the allegation of the Council that he did not hold any post, Mr. Nityanand says "the fact that I held the post of the Commander-in-Chief of the Bundi State Forces is not only known to every subject of the State but also several Indian Princes, Sardars and other officials, who happened to come to Bundi during that period. The most important proof of my having been Commander-in-Chief is that in that in the month of Ashad of Samvat year 1908, a regiment of 100 Sepoys as well as State Cavalry was taken charge of by Rai Bahadur Madan Mohanlalji from me. He will personally give testimony thereof. Four months after this i.e. in the month of Kartik when the charge of the whole of State forces and artillery was given to Shri Maharaja Kalyan Singhji, an acknowledgment showing that he recovered full charges which bears his own signature as well as copy of the order asking me to give charge of the forces under my command is in my possession. Now I would request you kindly to inform me the ground on which you have stated that I was not holding any post at any time and proofs thereof. If you can't produce those it would be in your interest to withdraw the allegations."

CHALLENGE TO STATE.
Concluding he asks, "I would also ask you to let me know proofs for reasons stated to have been the cause of my deportation. If you have these proofs why was no suit filed against me in the court of law and why was I not made acquainted with the charges, at time of my deportation? I would like to bring to your notice that the people of India as well as political officers are intelligent enough not to be led away by false allegations made against me under the cover of the sacred name of the Bundi State Council. You have charged me of having brought obstructions in and having formed plots against the State and side by side you have also falsely charged me of gross misconduct but I challenge that all these charges are baseless and false and if you hold proofs for these it would be better to charge me in an open court, as it is the right of the people to know how responsible persons try to defame a respectable citizen who is not guilty."

DISMISSAL OF JUSTICE DULIHSINGH

DELHI MUSLIMS DEMAND

DELHI, July 23.
A meeting of Muslims was held in the Jumma Jama Masjid after the afternoon prayers with Moulvi Mohammed Ahmed, son of the Imam of the Masjid in chair. Exciting speeches were made by many speakers and it was urged Mr. Justice Dulip Singh who was, they said, responsible for the excitement among the Muslims should be dismissed from the service.

The following resolution was passed by the meeting:-
The Muslims of Delhi urge upon His Excellency the Viceroy that serious and immediate steps be taken to secure the reversal of the judgment of Mr. Justice Kunwar Dulip Singh in the 'Rangila Rasul' case, that it should be retired by a special Commission with the powers of high tribunal, that Mr. Justice Dulip Singh should be immediately dismissed from the service, that the Editor and Publisher and Printer of 'The Muslim Outlook' should be immediately set at liberty and that the Muslim Ulemas and the Khilafat volunteers who were arrested at Lahore for the defiance of the orders of the authorities in strict obedience of the law enjoined upon them by their religion should be released.—Free Press.

ALLAHABAD, July 23.
New has been received here that the airman Dennis Rooke will be in Allahabad some time to-morrow.—A. P.

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BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

INTERESTING INTERPELLATIONS.

The following are a few of the questions asked and approved by Government at the Poona session of the Council which began on Monday:-

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: Will Government be pleased to state:—(a) whether it is a fact that the Gaonkars of the villages of (i) Ralerass, (ii) Pangaon, (iii) Pangri, (iv) Uple Dumala, (v) Ambegaon and (vi) Surdi in the district of Sholapur have been acting in conspiracy to stop the Rayots and shop-keepers of their respective villages from having any dealings with the Mahars of their villages and have assaulted the Mahars of their villages and have some cases outraged the modesty of the Mahar women and have gone to the length of throwing filth in the water-courses used by the Mahars because the Mahars in these villages have in their efforts at self-improvement given up the carrying of the carcasses of dead animals;

(b) what steps they propose to take to protect the Mahars from such tyranny? The Honourable Mr. J. E. B. Holton: (a) Government are not aware of any cases in which Mahars or their women have been assaulted, or in which filth has been thrown into their water-courses; but in several of the villages mentioned the payment of Baluta has been stopped for some years, and at Ralerass the Mahars were for a time excluded from the village. The dispute is not due to any refusal of the Mahars to handle carcasses; on the contrary wherever this duty has been transferred to the Mangs, the Mahars are most anxious to resume it. The dispute arose when they began to claim the hides of these carcasses as their property, though hitherto they had been regarded as belonging to the owners of the carcasses. Only at Uplai was any ill-feeling caused by the attendance of Mahar children at the Village School.

(b) Government have already put stop to any cases of tyranny which came to their notice. The dispute about the hides is for the parties concerned to settle.

SAKRAND FARM: DR. MANN.

Mr. R. S. Asavale (Bombay City North): Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) when Dr. Mann, the Director of Agriculture, was asked to specially look after the Sakrand Farm;

(b) how many days per year he spent there and how many trips he made to the farm;

(c) what travelling allowance was paid to him therefor;

(d) what work has been done by him personally as a Chemist;

(e) what additional staff is given to him in the Director's office?

The Honourable Mr. G. B. Pradhan: (a) Dr. Mann was appointed to be in charge of the Sakrand Farm on 12th October 1925, but he actually took over personal responsibility for its management from 4th April, 1926.

(b) Since Dr. Mann took charge, he has spent the following periods in Sind (or in transit) in connection with the Sind Development Scheme, and the Sakrand Farm in particular:—
4th April 1926 to 5th June 1926; 7th to 18th July 1926; 11th to 26th September 1926; 21st November 1926 to 24th January 1927; 10th to 26th March 1927; Total 168 days or 24 weeks.

(c) Rs. 2,152.
(d) Dr. Mann's time in Sind has been directed chiefly to looking after the development of the new scheme. He has done much work which only a chemist can do, but it is not possible to give details.

KARNATAK COOLIES AND ASSAM TEA PLANTERS.
Mr. M. D. Karki (Kanara District): Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to the notes on the subject "The Karnatak coolies in Assam" published in the issue of the "Karnatak Vritta" of Dharwad dated 21st December 1926 at pages 4 and 5; (b) whether it is a fact that the agents of the Assam Tea Planters and their deputies misrepresented to the ignorant coolies that their services were required by Government for one year and thereby induced them to go to Assam; (c) if so, what step they intend to take to put a stop to the occurrence of such a thing again?

The Honourable Sir Chunilal Mehta: (a) Yes. (b) Government had received complaints that certain labourers were taken to Assam by misrepresentation. (c) Government have issued instructions that all labourers recruited in the Bombay Presidency for the Tea Plantations in Assam should be produced for examination before a First Class Magistrate who should satisfy himself that the labourers are willing to go to Assam and know the terms on which they are recruited and the conditions under which they will have to live there. After the recruits have been examined, the Magistrate has to give a certificate that the recruits know the conditions under which they have been engaged the place to which they are going, the pay and food which they will receive and the kind of work which they will be put to.

ADDITIONAL SESSIONS JUDGE IN U P

ALLAHABAD, July 23.

The Governor-in-Council has been pleased to declare that the number of posts of Additional Sessions Judges to which members of the United Provinces Civil Judicial Service may be appointed has been increased from two or four.—A. P.

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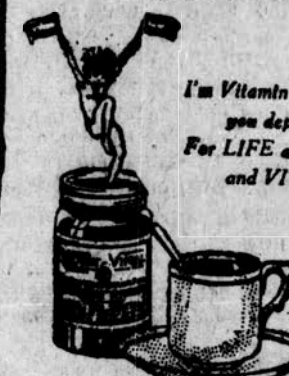
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CONTENTS.

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QUESTION:—

Will Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel be a member of the Royal Commission?

ANSWER:—

Yes.

QUESTION:—

On what date will the Secretary of State make a definite announcement about the Royal Commission on Reforms?

ANSWER:—

15th November 1927.

QUESTION:—

When will Mr. Horniman offer Civil Disobedience?

ANSWER:—

He is not likely to do so.

QUESTION:—

What will be the Dividend of the Central India Mills;

ANSWER:—

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QUESTION:—

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ANSWER:—

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